

Justin Death - USPP Investigation

Screened By: NARA (RD-F) Date: 08-10-2018 DOCID: 70105196

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE
FOSTER INVESTIGATION
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RECEIVED
OFFERING IDEAS AND THEORIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- TAB #1 Fax from Deputy Attorney General, Philip B. Heymann, dated 7/23/93, transmitting a copy of a document signed by [redacted] as well as a document received by CONTACT outing how Vincent Foster was killed. (4 pages)
- TAB #2 Fax dated 7/24/93, to U.S. Park Police Investigator Abt from [redacted] containing correspondence to Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph J. Aronica and Senator John Warner, reference bid-rigging. (10 pages)
- TAB #3 Memorandum dated 7/28/93, from U.S. Park Police Administrative Supervisor reference anonymous telephone call reference the Foster case. (1 page)
- TAB #4 Fax dated 7/29/93, from Special Agent Thomas L. Canavit to U.S. Park Police Detective Pete Markland reference Task Force 151. (5 pages)
- TAB #5 Letter with enclosure dated 7/29/93, to U.S. Park Chief Robert Langston from Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann containing documents from [redacted] reference Halcion theory of suicide. (14 pages)
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- TAB #6 Letter with enclosure dated 7/28/93, to U.S. Park Police Headquarters from George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq. reference Prozac theory of suicide. (7 pages) Also, copies of same correspondence received from David Margolis at the Department of Justice forwarded to Captain Charles Hume of the U.S. Park Police. (9 pages)
- TAB #7 Fax dated 8/2/93, to U.S. Park Police from [redacted] containing information to indicate Foster was killed after discovering Wal-Mart stock was being "Watered Down". (5 pages) Also, note to Pete (Detective Markland) from [redacted] as well as Captain Hume's (1 page) notes from telephone interview of [redacted]
- TAB #8 Fax dated 8/6/93, from [redacted] to Detective Markland reference Wal-Mart theory. (3 pages)
- TAB #9 Fax dated 1/30/94 to Detective Markland from [redacted] containing letter from [redacted] to Ralph and Maria Evans of Evans Farm Inn. (2 pages)

TAB #10 Faxes dated 8/9/93 and 8/10/93 to Sergeant (Detective) Markland from [redacted] reference the "Firing" of William Session's theory. (3 pages dated 8/10/93), (2 pages dated 8/9/93), (20 pages dated 8/9/93)

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

TAB #11 Notes made by Captain Hume on 8/5/93, from a telephone interview with [redacted] who offered his theory on the Foster case. (1 page)

TAB #12 Fax dated 8/2/93, from [redacted] to U.S. Park Police "Lieutenant" Detective Kenneth Green, reference his theories on the Foster case. (1 page)

TAB #13 Fax dated 8/5/93, from Rose Law Firm employee Ron Clark containing information reference the Foster case. (2 pages containing Captain Hume's note)

TAB #14 Letter to Captain Charles Hume dated 8/30/93, from David Margolis with enclosure containing another theory on the Foster case.

TAB #15 Copy of a hand written letter dated 7/31/93, to Captain Charles Hume or Detective Peter Markland from Larry Case reference a tape indicating someone by the name of [redacted] has information reference Foster and Hillary Clinton. (1 page), (1 copy of cassette tape) Copy of note dated 1/10/94, from [redacted] to Captain Hume reference British Press inquiry.



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

CWH
7-23-93

DATE: July 23, 1993

TO: Captain Charles Hume

U.S. Park Police

Fax No.: (202) 690 - 5100 Telephone No.: (202) 690 - 5050

FROM: Philip B. Heymann

Deputy Attorney General

Fax No.: (202) 514 - 0467 Telephone No.: (202) 514 - 2101

TRANSMISSION CONTAINS 4 SHEETS INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET

SPECIAL NOTE(S):

If any page(s) are missing from this transmission, please telephone sender at the above telephone number for re-transmission.

07/22/93 13:21

Curt
7-23-93

July 22, 1993

Jul 23 2 37 PM '93

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY
ATTORNEY GENERAL

The following information came to the CONTACT via fax and, at this time, we have no way of verifying it's validity. However, we have decided to share it with you.

Regarding: Vincent Foster

At 4:52 P.M. on July 20, 1993 at the first exit to Fort Darcy, Virginia, a grey Ford econoline van stopped a 1992 Chrysler sedan. The driver who was alone in the sedan was removed from his vehicle at gunpoint. There was no fuss, as the driver assumed his plight to be a car-jacking and armed robbery.

The occupant of the Chrysler, Mr. Vincent Foster, deputy legal counsel and close friend of Bill Clinton was taken to the rear of the car parking area. Three men, all wearing "federal black" told Mr. Foster to kneel on the ground facing a park bench. At that point Mr. Foster's head was pushed forward, a gun pushed against the base of the skull, and within seconds two .38 caliber rounds were fired into the skull. Foster's head was thrown forward as he died. The three men then placed the body upon the bench in a half sitting, half reclining position. The upper torso was bent to the right reflecting an angle of 15%. The Fairfax Police Department was called with the location of the body. The men of the van left the area and returned to D.C. proper where they boarded planes for diverse destinations. The strike was coordinated and executed by Task Force 151!! and was carried out in retribution for the Whitlatch, Parsons and Sessions affair. At this time a force of thirty-two men holding a target list with nine more names is preparing to assemble in a major East Coast city. By the time you print this at least two more sanctions will have been carried out.

07/22/93 13:21

PAGE 2 OF 3

cw#
7-23-93

FAX (702)369-8101

Kenneth L. Vardon,

Regarding your release of July 20th "Pirates of State Court system" I have come across another 13th Amendment of our Constitution of the United States of America. This amendment was passed at the Second session of the eleventh Congress and ratified in sixteen States. This Amendment had been suppressed and following the civil war was replaced by the 13th Amendment we know today.

It is my understanding that this other thirteenth Amendment has been authenticated by the Supreme Court and will soon be brought out publicly. It states:

ARTICLE XIII

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Therefore anyone who accepts this title of nobility (membership in the "Bar") from a foreign power (The Bar associations) will lose citizenship. That would include all members of the Senate, all but 23 members of the House of Representatives, the President, and most Judges.

I understand the military and constitutional Judges and the True members of Congress are working right now to bring this Nation back under the Constitution. I pray this is all true.

CONSTITUTIONALLY YOURS,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Citizen of the Republic of Illinois

Attached: Copy of the 13th Amendment from the laws of the State of Kansas 1855

17/22/93 13:21

PAGE 3 OF 3

cwh
7-23-93

Copy. This is the page from Law 2
 Statute of Kansas, 1855
 Page 12 to 41 at Washington Law Lib.

FOIA(b)(6)
 FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

- Art. 1. The free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, of the press, of the right to peaceably assemble and to petition, guaranteed to the people.
2. Right to bear arms.
3. Of quartering soldiers in time of peace.
4. No search warrant to issue except on oath.
5. Capital and infamous crimes—procedure.
6. Right of the accused in criminal cases.

- Art. 7. Trial by jury preserved.
8. Bail not excessive.
9. Construction of powers delegated.
10. Powers.
11. Restraint of judicial power.
12. 1. Mode of electing President and Vice President. 2 and 3. of the Vice President.
13. In what cases persons forfeit their citizenship.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

[NOTE.—The 11th article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the second session of the third Congress; the 12th article, at the first session

7/24/93

- Sending fax 12:13

will call before sending
1405 Rec'd fax



no pager

no ans. machine

going out now for several hours.

Sending because it may have
some bearing on investigation

RM

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To: U.S. Park Police
Time: 13:43:53
Pages (including cover): 9

From:
Date: 7/24/93

Attn: Investigator Abt

Ref: Death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

FAXED 8 Pages to FAX=(202) 690-5100 on 07/24/93.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

July 24, 1993

Investigator Abt
U.S. Park Police
Criminal Investigations Unit
1900 Anacostia Rd, S.E.
Washington, DC 20241

Dear Ms. Abt:

I am FAXing seven (7) of forty-four (44) pages that I FAXed Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph J. Aronica on 07/02/93. Vincent Foster, Jr. is mentioned on the **Enclosure (1) -Page (7) & Enclosure (1) -Page (8)** extract from my Warner congressional dated 06/30/93.

It should be noted that:

- 1) On 06/30/93, I identified Vince Foster as a likely participant in illegal activities in my correspondence addressed to: Senator Trent Lott (R-MS); Senator John W. Warner (R-VA); Assistant U.S. Attorney, Joseph J. Aronica,; the Washington Post; NBC News.
- 2) The statute of limitations for initiating WANG/Unisys/Convergent Technologies bid-rigging prosecution expired on 07/19/93.
- 3) FBI director William S. Sessions was fired on the afternoon of 07/19/93.
- 4) On 07/20/93 at 10:50 AM, I was contacted by Justice Department (associate director?) Steve Smith about my application for a Justice Department Statistician position. Mr. Smith seemed quite interested in the status of the book that I am writing about illegal intelligence activities and Federal Government procurement fraud.
- 5) White House attorney, Vincent Foster, Jr. (age 48), died at approximately 6:15 PM on 7/20/93 at Ft. Marcey Park which is near CIA headquarters.

I am hoping that none of the above matters had any bearing on the death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Encl: (1) Seven (7) Page Extract from forty-four (44) page Aronica FAX dated 06/30/93 & FAXed 07/02/93.

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(2) NBC News

FAXED 7 of 44 Pages to FAX=(202) 690-5100 on 07/24/93.
FAXED 44 Pages to FAX=557-2913 on 07/02/93.

June 30, 1993

Mr. Joseph J. Aronica
Assistant U.S. Attorney
1101 King St
Suite 502
Alexandria, VA 22314

Dear Mr. Aronica:

On July 19, 1988, the U.S. Coast Guard awarded an (est.) \$80-100 million contract to Unisys for up to 9,000 microcomputers - and to provide maintenance and integration for the installed base of 7,500 Convergent Technologies workstations. WANG Laboratories, Unisys, and Convergent Technologies conspired to defraud the Federal Government by participating in collusive bid-rigging.

Participants in the scheme included:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

I am enclosing: pages 42-43 and a page 24 extract from my Washington Post disk Correspondence dated 04/19/93; a Warner Congressional dated 06/30/93; Washington Post correspondence dated 06/30/93; Washington Post correspondence dated 04/19/93.

I would be more than happy to share my research with you, providing that we can come to an understanding which would allow me to access "liability free" statements/information at your disposal that I could use for my book.

You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. It's always hot and sticky in July isn't it?

Sinobelyx:

Encl: (1) As listed above

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(2) NBC News

The Following is an extract from my computer disk correspondence to the Washington Post:

Disk file **EXTRACT** from POST correspondence P093A419 dated:04/19/93:[Page 42-43]

Bid-Rigging 101: Page(1)

There is another angle to the Atkins/Grossman/Flynn participation in WANG's demise at Coast Guard Headquarters. This angle concerns contract bid-rigging. Suppose for example that WANG Laboratories was a participant in contracting fraud. That means that corrupt politicians (like [redacted]) would also participate in this contracting fraud - if they thought that WANG Laboratories would benefit from this fraud. Why would WANG participate in a plan which would cost them access to potential purchases from the Coast Guard? Back in 1985, WANG Laboratories had 60-75% of the legal marketplace. This means that 60-75% of all attorneys were using WANG computer systems and WANG word processing. Convergent Technologies also had a similar percentage market share of the legal fees billing software in use by the legal marketplace - called **Informatics Legal and Professional Systems**. WANG was desperate to hold on to their marketplace advantage in the legal community. WANG thought that they could maintain their hardware and software legal market share if they bundled their WANG word processing software with (Convergent Technologies Informatics) billing software. Convergent Technologies knew that the legal community would never switch from WANG word processing software to Convergent Technologies cumbersome word processor which was only available on Unisys BTOS computers. So a deal was made. WANG would give Unisys the Coast Guard contract in exchange for Convergent Technologies legal fees billing software. Two weeks after the Coast Guard awarded the "standard workstation" contract to Unisys - Unisys purchased Convergent Technologies who manufactured BTOS hardware.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Key dates:

12/21/87 I receive a bogus job offer phone call from Air Force Intelligence.
[James Beck/HQ AFIS-XP/Ft. Belvoir, VA]
12/23/87 Job offer letter to James Beck/HQ AFIS-XP/Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060
12/31/87 Office of Boating disbanded-last minute decision by Chief of Staff
VADM Clyde T. Lusk. People in office verbally informed.
01/04/88 I am back to work from Florida vacation. I am informed by rumor of
office disbandment. I am called by USCG Jimmy Young in Topeka,
Kansas. Jimmy Young is former Air Force Intelligence. I trained him
in WANG COBOL and supplied him with turn-key Retired Pay data entry
program. Young heard that there was an extra VS-100 available from
headquarters. I sent AIS security study to DOT today. Female at DOT
really bugged me for ADP security plan.
01/05/88 Call to James Beck, Air Force Civilian about Air Force job opening.
He said that he had received my packet of information. He said that
his boss was very impressed. I ask Beck if he wanted to set up
interview. James Beck said no, he said it was a political decision.
[Yes, it was a Democratic Party political decision.]

Bid-Rigging 101: Page(2)

Key dates - continued:

01/06/88 I talked to Shirley Wheet in Building Administration (G-CAS). She commented that my WANG VS-100 computer room was probably gone.

02/08/88 WANG's letter of intent to purchase Convergent Technologies (San Jose, CA) subsidiary Informatics Legal and Professional Systems (Phoenix, AZ).

03/02/88 Coast Guard memorandum assigning Ms. **Pat Atkins** the designated Information Systems (IS) Customer Representative for the Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs (G-B which was disbanded on 03/23/88) and G-L which also uses WANG computers. I assume that Coast Guard's Pat Atkins is related to Rep. Chester G. Atkins ->Rep. (D-MA).

03/23/88 Date the Chief of Staff [VADM Clyde T. Lusk, Jr.] formally approved the the restructuring of Coast Guard Headquarters which "disestablished" the Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs (G-B) which I supported with WANG computers.

07/19/88 Unisys awarded Coast Guard Standard Workstation contract - WANG does NOT protest contract award

08/07/88 (est)-Unisys letter of intent to purchases Convergent Technologies for \$332 million

Along comes the corrupt politicians - giving the Coast Guard a windfall \$60 million end of the year appropriation - at the same time that a Unisys (sole source) contract is awarded. Some coincidence isn't it? The Coast Guard ILLEGALLY purchased \$24 million of Unisys "standard workstations" from the special \$60 million end of fiscal year appropriation. But there was a problem. The Unisys "standard workstation" wasn't commercially available - and had not been developed. It took eight months to receive the first shipment of Unisys "standard workstations" - and another six months to obtain software. Even after eight years, the Unisys "standard workstation" is not working as advertised. It was a real joke. A joke with very powerful corrupt participants. These corrupt participants now occupy senior positions in the U.S. Congress and the White House.

Disk file **EXTRACT** from POST correspondence P093A419 dated: 04/19/93: [Page 24]

The following is a very significant correlation:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

FAX Copy for Joseph J. Aronica:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

June 30, 1993

The Honorable John William Warner
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510-4602

Dear Senator Warner:

I'm writing about the Senate confirmation of Vatican Envoy-nominee, Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn. I FAXed a copy of this letter to Senator Trent Lott (R-MS).

As you know, I am a federal whistleblower who was falsely dismissed (and later denied reinstatement) by the Department of Transportation/U.S. Coast Guard on 10/22/91. In as much as I have been unable to obtain alternative employment, I have had the opportunity to research the literarily significant causal factors behind my federal dismissal on a full time basis.

I had intended to submit my entire analysis to independent counsel, but as you know, the Independent Counsel statute expired on December 15, 1992. I hope that you will support the efforts of Sen. Carl Levin (D-MI) and Sen. William S. Cohen (R-ME) to revive the Independent Counsel law this year. In the meantime, I have supplied the Washington Post and NBC News with copies of my working files/analysis. I also FAXed a copy of this letter to Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph J. Aronica because the five year statute of limitations for prosecution expires on July 19, 1993.

I can, however, tell you that the same Democratic Party infrastructure that put President Bill Clinton in the White House was a contributing factor underlying: my federal dismissal; the demise of the boating safety program; contract bid-rigging; misappropriation and misallocation of federal funds; Automated Data Processing (ADP) waste, fraud and abuse; illegal surveillance/intelligence activities; federal employment blacklisting.

Ideally, the federal sector is staffed by individuals who are hired and promoted by merit and performance. This is not the case. According to my analysis, **Democratic Party** patronage has subverted the civil/military service merit/performance system by creating self-perpetuating patronage clusters described as cronyism/**political-nepotism** that: violate the Hatch Act; circumvent the merit hiring/promotion system; utilize the same self-perpetuating/cohesive mechanism to initiate/promote well disguised illegal activities; are shielded from prosecution by the selective placement of political/judicial "roadblocks".

I would like to have the attached enclosure/inquiries submitted as part of the Senate confirmation process. I would also like to receive written response to my questions.

Sincerely
[Disk COPY]

Encl: (1) Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries/**Enclosure (1) -Page (7)**
& **Enclosure (1) -Page (8)**

Copy: (1) Washington Post
(2) NBC News / (3) Joseph J. Aronica, Assistant U.S. Attorney

Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries from [REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Questions relate to the following Bld=HQ "Investigations and Security Division" table:

Bld=HQ Table / HQ=Coast Guard Headquarters:

	Name	Phone	Agcy	Bld	Room	Symbol
@	Littlejohn, David Lt	267-1764	USOG	HQ	Rm3110	G-OLE-2<-1991/IG=Maj.H.
@DEM	Anthony, Richard S. CWO2	267-1322	USOG	HQ	Rm3202	G-OIS-3<-X-Rep Beryl (D-AR)
@DEM	Flynn, Mary W	267-0916	USOG	HQ	Rm3204	G-OIS-1<-NARDAC=Joyce
@	Cassel, John N YN3	267-0617	USOG	HQ	Rm3204	G-OIS-1<-FFF=Lee/Janet
@DEM	Foster, David C	267-1468	USOG	HQ	Rm3206	G-OIS-1<-WH Atty=Vince
@DEM	Seidman, Ronald J	267-1990	USOG	HQ	Rm3220A	G-OIS-2<-WH OGM=Rick
@DEM	Brophy, Stephen	267-1544	USOG	HQ	Rm3402B	G-LPL<-Susan Pastor Aide
\$GOP	Pressler, John D	267-1489	USOG	HQ	Rm3405	G-OIS-1<-Sen. Larry (R-SD)
@	Pessin, Andrew S	267-0064	USOG	HQ	Rm3410A	G-LCL<-MSPB=12/91
@DEM	Cain, James G	267-2245	USOG	HQ	Rm3414	G-LCL<-Cindy McCurdy Aide
@	Cavanaugh, Candine	267-2331	USOG	HQ	Rm3416	G-CAS-5<-Civ. Personnel
@	Santelli, Richard	267-2059	USOG	HQ	Rm3420	G-CAS-5<-Civ. Personnel

- 25.A. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) Mary W. Flynn who works for the Investigations Branch of the USOG Investigations and Security Division?
- 25.B. Is Raymond L. Flynn related by blood or marriage to (USOG) Mary W. Flynn?
- 25.C. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) YN3 John N. Cassel who works for the Investigations Branch of the USOG Investigations and Security Division in the same room with (USOG) Mary W. Flynn?
- 25.D. Does Raymond L. Flynn know [REDACTED] who live next door to me at: [REDACTED]
- 25.E. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) YN3 John N. Cassel is related by blood or marriage to (Franklin Farm) Lee and/or Janet Cassel?
- 25.F. Does Raymond L. Flynn know [REDACTED] who is the [REDACTED] who participated in the wasteful transfer of millions of dollars of WANG computer equipment into the "black hole" of the (USOG) Investigations and Security Division?
- 25.G. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) CWO2 Richard S. Anthony is related by blood or marriage to former Rep. Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D-AR)?
- 25.H. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) CWO2 Richard S. Anthony is related by blood or marriage to Arkansas lumberman/ seaman John Ed Anthony?
- 25.I. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (White House) Susan Brophy, who is deputy assistant to the president and deputy director to Howard Paster who is the director of legislative affairs?
- 25.J. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) Stephen Brophy who works in the USOG Procurement Law Division?

Raymond L. Flynn Senate confirmation inquiries from [REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Questions relate to the Bld-HQ "Investigations and Security Division" table on the previous page:

- 25.K. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) Stephen Brophy is related by blood or marriage to (White House) Susan Brophy?
- 25.L. Is Raymond L. Flynn aware of: any bid-rigging involving WANG Laboratories; any illegal (USOG) procurement activities; any attempt to cover up any illegal (USOG) procurement activities, or any attempt to thwart an investigation of any illegal bid-rigging and/or illegal (USOG) procurement activities?
- 25.M. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) David C. Foster who is the Protective Services & Special Projects Section Chief of the USOG Investigations and Security Division?
- 25.N. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (White House) Vince Foster who is deputy assistant to the president and deputy counsel to the president?
- 25.O. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) David C. Foster is related by blood or marriage to (White House) Vince Foster?
- 25.P. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) James G. Cain?
- 25.Q. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (USOG) James G. Cain is related by blood or marriage to (D-OK) Dave McCurdy's press secretary Cindy Cain?
- 25.R. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) attorney Andrew S. Passin who works in the same division with James G. Cain who was unexpectedly designated USOG/Merit System Protection Board representative on 12/17/91?
- 25.S. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (White House) Ricki Seidman who is the deputy assistant to the president and deputy director of communications?
- 25.T. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) Ronald J. Seidman who is the USOG Branch Chief of the Security Branch of the Investigations and Security Division?
- 25.U. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (GOP) Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD) who is a Rhodes Scholar and a participant in the Renaissance Weekend that is attended by President Bill Clinton?
- 25.V. Does Raymond L. Flynn know (USOG) John D. Pressler who heads the USOG Washington Field Office of the Investigations Branch of the Investigations and Security Division?
- 25.W. Does Raymond L. Flynn know if (GOP) Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD) is related by blood or marriage to (USOG) John D. Pressler?



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Headquarters, United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

*cwH
7-29-93*
*①
Capt. Hines: FBI
② Case file*

July 28, 1993

MEMORANDUM

Hines 7/28/93

To: Major Robert Hines
Commander, OIS

From: Sergeant Gregory N. Brown
Administrative Supervisor, Office of the Chief

Subject: Anonymous Telephone Conversation

On Wednesday, July 28, 1993, at 0905 hours, I received a telephone call on 619-7352. The caller, a male with a detectable southern accent, asked if this was an administrative line. I informed him that it was the Office of the Chief. He asked if the line was taped, I informed him that I did not believe it was a recorded line.

The conversation, all one sided, was to the best I can remember the following: I am not going to give you my name but the person's death you are investigating was not only a lawyer but he was an enforcer. He took information that he would find out about someone and use it against them later, if you know what I mean. He was a very strong, forceful person. He crashed a party of the Arkansas Bar Association in April of 92 and someone was punched in the nose. All I can say is that he was the enforcer for the new people in town. The caller stated that he thought that the case was closed but that he wanted people to know what kind of person he was like. The caller then hung up.

The caller never stated who he was speaking of by name.

Gregory N. Brown
Sergeant Gregory N. Brown



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE



FAX Addr A1150

FAX Comm No. (202) 435-6838

From: SA THOMAS L. CANAVIT

To: DET. PETE MARKLAND

Subject: TASK FORCE 151

No. of Pages to Follow: 4

Reply Requested?:

Comments:

PLEASE CALL ME AT
202/435-6600 IF I CAN
BE OF ANY HELP.



[REDACTED]

DATE : July 28, 1993

FILE :

INFORMATION
RECORDED BY : SA James Manion, Region 4

SUBJECT : Vincent Foster Suicide

CONTACT :

OFFICE :

TELEPHONE # :

DETAILS: This two-page fax message was received at the White House Correspondence Office by a volunteer, Mark Kleinman. There are no threats directed at protectees of this Service in this faxed message. The text describes, in some detail, how Mr. Foster was murdered.

A MASCOT search revealed a match on the reference to "Task Force 151" which also appears in a faxed letter written by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also uses the term "sanctions" and refers to the recent deaths of Vincent Foster and Paul Wilcher in Washington, DC. [REDACTED] will be interviewed in Houston due to the fact that he wrote that Democrats would avoid the President's dinner visit to Chicago because of a possible assassination attempt. Houston has also been requested to question [REDACTED] regarding his knowledge of "Task Force 151".

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

FROM: AP/NO/22 => FRIENDS FAXING FRIENDS

22 JUL '93 18155

Pg 1 of 3

July 22, 1993

The following information came to the CONTACT via fax and, at this time, we have no way of verifying it's validity. However, we have decided to share it with you.

Regarding: Vincent Foster

At 4:52 P.M. on July 20, 1993 at the first exit to Fort Darcy, Virginia, a grey Ford econoline van stopped a 1992 Chrysler sedan. The driver who was alone in the sedan was removed from his vehicle at gunpoint. There was no fuss, as the driver assumed his plight to be a car-jacking and armed robbery.

The occupant of the Chrysler, Mr. Vincent Foster, deputy legal counsel and close friend of Bill Clinton was taken to the rear of the car parking area. Three men, all wearing "federal black" told Mr. Foster to kneel on the ground facing a park bench. At that point Mr. Foster's head was pushed forward, a gun pushed against the base of the skull, and within seconds two .38 caliber rounds were fired into the skull. Foster's head was thrown forward as he died. The three men then placed the body upon the bench in a half sitting, half reclining position. The upper torso was bent to the right reflecting an angle of 15%. The Fairfax Police Department was called with the location of the body. The men of the van left the area and returned to D.C. proper where they boarded planes for diverse destinations. The strike was coordinated and executed by Task Force 15111 and was carried out in retribution for the Wilcher, Parsons and Sessions affair. At this time a force of thirty-two men holding a target list with nine more names is preparing to assemble in a major East Coast city. By the time you print this at least two more sanctions will have been carried out.

MV

JUL 29 '93 02:58PM USS WASHINGTON FOI

P. 4/52

7-28-93



XX

ROMAN NUMERAL XX IS USED
THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
DESIGNATE AN AGENT WHO HAS
BEEN BETRAYED OR "DOUBLE-
CROSSED" BY HIS COUNTRY



SECRET SERVICE DUTY OFFICER
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20500

Sent by FAX to
(202)456-2461
July 26th, 1993
TRANSMISSION CONFIRMED

copy
from
White
House

In speaking to POW Activists around the country today,
I have heard some troubling rumors I feel compelled to
bring to your attention.

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION



It is my understanding that president Clinton will speak tonight
at a fund-raising dinner at the Chicago Historical Museum.
Activists in the Illinois area say they heard that prominent
Democrats are avoiding the dinner because they feel there may
be some trouble, possibly an assassination attempt on President
Clinton.

Please note that neither I nor anyone I have spoken to have
any hard evidence or reason to suspect something has definitely
been planned that would affect the safety of the President.

101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION



The recent assassinations in Washington DC of attorneys Paul
Wilcher and Vincent Foster have created a hysteria where
people are over-reacting and perhaps too paranoid. The recent
movie, "Line of Fire", has only added to the general feeling
of unease at being near the President.

The street rumors did say that if any action was taken, it
would probably be by the same team that sanctioned Foster
(Task Force 151) and in any event, Chicago is a town full of
gangsters who like to shoot people.

MAY

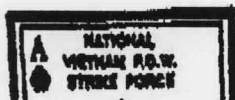


Again, I do not intend to overly alarm anyone, have no hard
knowledge of any planned acts, but am only doing my part as a
responsible citizen to report what I have heard. I do not really
have more to add, but can be reached at the above number if
you would like to call.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Copy
from
File

Went
7/28/93



MK

Just...

Date/Time 07-23-1993		To President Bill Clinton
From [redacted]	FOIA(b)(6)	At the White House
At [redacted]	FOIA(b)(7) - (C)	Send Before "Now"
Phone/Fax # [redacted]		Fax # 1-202-456-2461
Subject Fax I received!		No. of Pages 2

<input type="checkbox"/> Call Me	<input type="checkbox"/> F.Y.I.	<input type="checkbox"/> For Your Approval
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urgent	<input type="checkbox"/> By Your Request	<input type="checkbox"/> For Our Conversation
<input type="checkbox"/> Did You Know?	<input type="checkbox"/> Make A Note	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments Requested

...the FAX



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993

PA 8/3
Commander, Operations Division
FOR YOUR ACTION
8/2

BJH 8/3
Commander, Criminal Investigations
Branch - FYA

Chief Robert Langston
U.S. Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Chief Langston:

Enclosed for any assistance it may provide is a copy of some
correspondence received from [redacted]
[redacted] A copy of my response to [redacted] is also
enclosed.

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

Chief's Office
AUG 2 1993



Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 29, 1993



Dear 

Thank you for your letter of July 22, 1993, concerning the death of Vincent Foster, Jr. You suggested that if Mr. Foster had been taking a particular sleeping medication, it might have been a factor in his apparent suicide. I have sent your letter to the United States Park Police, the federal agency looking into Mr. Foster's death, for its information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Philip B. Heymann", is written over the typed name.

Philip B. Heymann
Deputy Attorney General

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

JUL 26 4 04 PM '93

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY

July 22, 1993

Mr. Philip Heymann
Deputy Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Room 4111
10th & Constitution, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20530

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 26 1993

Re: The suicide death of Vincent Foster, Jr.

Dear Sir:

Today's edition of the *Wall Street Journal* indicates that you will be coordinating the investigation into the untimely death of Mr. Foster.

The article also explains that Mr. Foster was a strong-willed, vibrant individual who would not likely take his own life. With that in mind, I urge you to carefully review Mr. Foster's recent medication history for his possible use of the prescribed sleeping medication Halcion (*Triazolam*).

Although, the F.D.A., as recently as 1992, again determined Halcion to be a safe product, there are simply too many suicides and murder-suicides by individuals who are coincidentally taking the medication and are also, after the fact, described by friends and relatives as people who would never commit such an act.

The family and friends are then left to ponder, why?? In this case, I am afraid many would say it's just another one of Clinton's unqualified cronies from Arkansas who could not take the pressure.

If Mr. Foster was indeed taking Halcion, all should know that his bizarre thoughts and actions were caused by his having innocently taken a prescribed, supposedly safe drug, and that his deranged mind was not indicative of himself.

Enclosed are four related articles published by the *Hartford Courant*. Each describes incidents with similar results. The articles dated July 12, 1989 and August 16, 1989 relate the deaths in the John Cotter family. A subsequent *Hartford Courant* article (I do not currently have a copy) revealed that Mr. Cotter had been taking Halcion and Xanax (*Alprazolam*, a sister drug with the same properties) for five weeks when this tragedy occurred.

The articles dated April 4, 1991 and April 25, 1991 relate the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Korsen. The April 25, 1991 article references Mr. Korsen's use of Halcion (*Triazolam*) in paragraph three, lines three, four and five, column four of the second page.

page two
Mr. Philip Heymann
July 22, 1993

Each of these two gentlemen fit the mold of Mr. Foster. They were intelligent, successful, and had everything to live for. So why?

Also, on August 21, 1987 Raymond Oller of Lebanon, Missouri shot and killed his wife Junata and then killed himself. Mr. Oller's son and daughter-in-law have said to me that Mr. Oller was in good health, happy, and had no reason to do this. They also said, according to the prescription record, that Mr. Oller had been taking Halcion for ten days when this happened.

If indeed Mr. Foster was taking Halcion, and or Xanax, and you choose to follow this line of investigation related to Mr. Foster's death, I can provide details of many other similar incidents throughout the country: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, etc. And, those are just the ones I am aware of.

President Bush was also taking Halcion during the infamous Japanese dinner where he collapsed and vomited on himself and the Japanese Prime Minister. President Bush's physician brushed the incident off as a minor virus.

I had an incident similar to President Bush's on September 29, 1988. You will note on line 40 (Discharge diagnosis) of the enclosed medical report that my doctors diagnosed adverse reaction to medication, which was Halcion.

This correspondence, and the information contained therein, is meant solely to assist you in the investigation of the untimely death of Mr. Foster. And, if he was indeed taking Halcion or Xanax, to protect his honor and dignity. All contained information relating to me or my name is to remain confidential.

Respectfully,

FOIA(b)(6) FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Page Denied

Page Denied

~~murder~~ of deaths 1989: ~~Cotter~~ studied ~~anne~~ ~~hauld~~ Slayings of Cotters may have occurred over three days

By EDMUND MAHONY
Courant Staff Writer *A1*

Developer John P. Cotter Jr. may have killed his wife and daughter and then lived with their bodies in his posh West End home for three days before killing his son and committing suicide, investigators now believe.

AUG 18 1989

The gruesome hypothesis about Cotter's last days is based largely on the conclusions of Wayne Lord, a forensic entomologist and FBI agent.

Police quickly concluded that Cotter killed his family before taking his own life. But the question of precisely when the deaths occurred has been more troubling. Police discovered the heavily decomposed bodies at 1 p.m. on Monday, July 10, and initially speculated that the deaths occurred sometime the previous weekend.

Lord has set the times of death much earlier.

According to investigators familiar with his conclusions, Lord believes Cotter's wife, Anne, 44, and his daughter, Julia, 21, died on Tuesday, July 4. Anne was shot once in the head; Julia was shot once in the neck.

Cotter's son, John P. Cotter III, is believed to have been away from home when his mother and sister were killed. His father shot him once in the head when the younger Cotter returned July 7, the investigators, who asked not to be identified, said.

The investigators are reviewing receipts from family credit card accounts in an effort to confirm the son's absence from home.

Lord believes Cotter killed himself the same day he killed his son, the investigators said. He used a shotgun to kill himself and a pistol to kill the others.

Lord uses the rate of maggot and fly development to determine how long a person has been dead.

Dr. H. Wayne Carver III, the state's deputy chief medical examiner, said that, in the Cotter case, Lord's entomological analysis may prove to be more reliable than more common means of determining time of death because of the advanced state of decomposition. Carver said

AUG 18 1989
Please see Cotter, Page A15

Cotter slayings may have occurred over three days

Continued from Page 1

he was waiting for a copy of Lord's findings. **AUG 16 1989** "We always found that entomological analysis in the right hands is always a very reliable type thing," Carver said.

Lord, on vacation, could not be reached to discuss his findings.

A limited amount of information from acquaintances and neighbors of the Cotters' seems to be consistent with Lord's conclusions.

A neighbor remembers seeing Cotter at his home on July 6 or 7. A

mailman said he spoke to a man he believed to be Cotter at his home on July 7. Police initially questioned the mailman's information because he was substituting on the route. Now, they believe the information is accurate, one investigator said.

Cotter's wife was to have taken a friend to lunch on July 6, but missed

the appointment without explanation. The friend considered the broken appointment a departure from Anne Cotter's normally punctual behavior, but gave it no more thought.

If investigators have attributed a motive to Cotter's actions, they are not saying what it is. However, there is speculation that Cotter, whose

AUG 16 1989 business fortunes were slumping, was suffering some sort of depression.

He left a rambling, handwritten note saying, among other things, that there was a monster in his body causing him to shake uncontrollably. In another letter, he accused a close friend and business associate of defrauding the state.

BACK 20%

Close family shared a luxurious life style

By ANDREA ESTEPA
and CONSTANCE NEYER
Courant Staff Writers

John P. Cotter Jr. often arrived in a chauffeur-driven limousine to check his construction projects in Winsted, Middletown, East Hartford, East Windsor and other towns in the state.

His family shared the lavish life-style in the plush three-story colonial home where their bodies were discovered Monday. Their two black poodles were named Truffles and Caviar.

Cotter was founder and president of the Connecticut Building Co. and a son of former state Supreme Court Chief Justice John P. Cotter of West Hartford.



JOHN COTTER JR.
Woodside Circle home.

Anne Cotter was to have taken Ann Fauliso to lunch Thursday. She never showed up, but Ann Fauliso was not alarmed.

"She just thought that something else had popped up," Lt. Gov. Fauliso said Tuesday. "She never gave it another thought."

He said they learned of the deaths while watching television Monday. "Such a shock," he said.

Fauliso said he and his wife knew Anne Cotter better than they knew her husband, but he knew John Cotter well enough to find the reports that he killed his family hard to fathom.

"He was a very, very nice man. Very charming," Fauliso said. "He was very charitable, very sensitive to other people's problems."

Cotter was a family man, a father who enjoyed doing things with his son, Fauliso said.

"They were a close family. Everything they did, they did together," he said. "Everybody's shocked."

Justin Standish, the 20-year-old son of Jonathan and Gail Standish of West Hartford, was a friend of the Cotters and talked about parties at the Cotter home.

"My father would go in [at the] but we'd go in oxfords and slacks and feel comfortable. They entertained in the living room, dining room and sun porch area. They got along fine. The family was a great family," he said. "The parties were incredible. They served salmon, pheasant and stuff like that."

"As my mother said, 'It's Hartford's loss because they gave so much to the city.'"

Another friend described the Cotters as being "bons vivants — they loved to entertain."

Anne Marie Cleary Cotter, 44, was a friendly woman, active in the arts. She enjoyed gardening and collected oil paintings, antiques and porcelain china and figurines.

She served on the state Commission on the Arts from 1979 to 1982 and was former president of the Friends of the Hartford Ballet, an auxiliary support group to the Hartford Ballet Company.

"She was always a very up person," said Enid Lynn, director of the School of the Hartford Ballet. "We never expected anything like this. It's very sad."

June Goodman of Danbury, former chairwoman of the state Commission on the Arts, said, "She was a lovely lady." She said Cotter helped organize a reception for the wife of former Vice President Walter Mondale at the Wadsworth Atheneum in the early 1980s. "She was quiet, but a lovely person and very friendly," Goodman said.

She taught in East Windsor schools from 1963 to 1965, then taught fifth and sixth grades at the Morley School in West Hartford from 1965 to 1967, said Timothy J. Dunn, director of personnel for West Hartford schools.

While teaching in West Hartford,

she married John P. Cotter Jr. Acquaintances said they had lived in the Woodside Circle house for 15 years.

Julia Cotter, 21, although quiet and reserved, had an array of talents.

She was an accomplished equestrian and a licensed pilot. She spoke French, took photographs and knew much about art. She was not outgoing, but she developed close friendships that she devoted a lot of time to.

"She was different," said Julie Nerman, a neighbor of the Cotter family. "There aren't many kids that age that fly airplanes."

Julia graduated from Mount Holyoke College in the spring, with a degree in French. Friends say she looked a lot like her mother — pretty, slender and fair-skinned.

"She was sweet-looking," said Sheila Murphy, dean of students at Mount Holyoke. Julia was about 5 feet 4 inches, slim and always wore her dark hair in a ponytail.

Julia spent her junior year in Paris and loved it there, friends said, but she seemed to have a difficult

Please see 'Close', next page.

'Close family' shared luxurious lifestyle

Continued from previous page

time after she got back.

"A lot of people felt she had a pretty tough year," Murphy said. "She seemed to be expressing a desire to have some independence and begin moving away from her family. But there was also the feeling that her parents wouldn't be crazy about the idea."

Still, she appeared to be close to her parents.

"It sounds like she went home a lot on weekends," Murphy said. "She certainly seemed to be closely involved in all her family's interests and activities."

Friends and neighbors described Julia as bright and intelligent, but she did not do well at Mount Holyoke her senior year.

"She had a weak fall semester and was right around the edge of the grade point average you need to graduate," Murphy said.

Julia told friends at school she was going to move to England after graduation. She had become involved with a young man she met while in Paris and said they were planning to meet again in London. The friends say she did not tell her parents about the plan until after commencement. She was supposed to leave in June, but apparently never made the trip.

John Patrick Cotter III, 17, spent a lot of time with his father.

The two had a lot in common. They had the same build — tall and hefty. And they liked the same things — fishing, hunting and just being outdoors.

"He seemed to be close to his father," said Donald Werner, headmaster of Westminster School in Simsbury, where John would have been a senior in September.

It seemed that John's father would do almost anything to make his son happy.

When John started playing football at Westminster, his father donated money to support the team.

Friends and neighbors say John was nice, polite, a good kid.

He was a solid student in most subjects — not at the top of the class



JULIA
COTTER



JOHN P.
COTTER III

and not at the bottom.

"He was a pretty serious kid," said Richard Miller, assistant headmaster at Westminster. "He didn't have any special reputation as a party person or anything like that. He was just the kind of kid who comes in and does the job."

But most of John's energy and enthusiasm were devoted to other pursuits.

"He was a fanatic fisherman. He was very proud of his fishing," said Werner, who added that John had set a record for bringing in tuna on light tackle.

Miller said John worked hard at his after-school job on a forestry crew, planting, cutting and trimming on the campus grounds. John also liked team sports and played on the lacrosse and football teams. Miller said the Cotters often came to watch John play.

Although he was a good athlete, John apparently had some health problems. Friends said he had had a couple of blackouts.

Miller said John had more than an average number of absences from school.

"I don't know what the reasons for that were," Miller said.

Miller and Werner said the staff at Westminster were baffled by the news of John's death.

"We're stunned by this thing," Werner said. "We can't figure it out. It doesn't make sense."

A mass of Christian burial will be celebrated Friday in the Cathedral of St. Joseph in Hartford.

Courant Staff Writer Mark Pazniokas contributed to this story.

Murder-suicide but motive in dark

By STAN SIMPSON
Courant Staff Writer

APR 25 1991

SIMSBURY — Richard S. Korsen was a meticulous man — one who would drive 70 miles to Danbury to have his dress shirts hand-pressed, and at barbecues would insist his onions be sliced and quartered. A/

An accomplished pilot, the former radio executive was well-organized, a perfectionist and very impatient. Disliked by many in his industry who took his fastidious ways for overbearingness, Korsen was admired in social circles for his generosity. The deliberate and sometimes ex-

acting way Korsen approached life was reflected in the way police said he carried out the death of his wife, Ursula, hundreds of feet above the Farmington Valley.

But after three weeks of investigation and speculation, the story of a man who usually dealt in details lacks one important facet.

"You keep thinking: 'Why?'" said Richard Buckley, Korsen's longtime friend and college pal.

State investigators say that on March 21 the 55-year-old Richard Korsen carefully planned the slaying

Please see Radio, Page A6

Radio executive's apparent murder-suicide leaves questions

Continued from Page 1

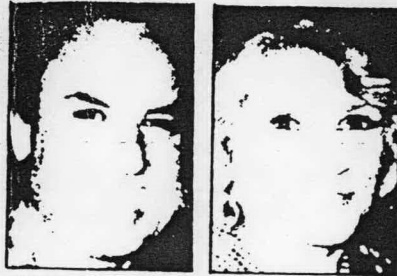
of Ursula Korsen, shooting her twice in the head while they flew for 12 minutes in his two-seat 1946 Cessna 120.

APR 25 1991

State police Lt. John A. McGoldrick, who heads the Western District Major Crimes Unit, said Tuesday that Korsen took the further step of turning off the airplane's radio and emergency locator transmitter — which would have emitted a signal when the silver-and-red plane crashed in the Tunxis State Forest near the Barkhamsted Reservoir.

During the short flight, state investigators said, Korsen downed a bottle of Scotch whiskey that led to his death by alcohol poisoning minutes after the crash.

Before the fatal flight, Richard Korsen had taken the couple's two wills and insurance papers and left them in the kitchen of their \$380,000



Richard Korsen

Ursula Korsen

Pilfershire Lane house in a place where they would be found. No suicide note was left.

The case, which drew national media attention, has been ruled a murder-suicide, but investigators and friends of the couple say they are baffled by Richard Korsen's motives.

Area psychologists said most murder-suicides stem from terminal illness, financial problems or marital difficulties. Police explored all of

those areas, but found nothing to explain Korsen's action.

State investigators have said neither Richard nor Ursula K. had a terminal illness.

In fact, after inexplicably contracting hepatitis five years ago, Richard Korsen, a slender man with dark-brown hair, became obsessed with his health and diet, said Wayne Mulligan, recently promoted to take over for Korsen as general manager of WDRC.

Males on his father's side of the family historically died young, which also weighed heavily on Korsen's mind, Mulligan said.

As a result, Richard Korsen worked out three to four times a week at Gold's Gym in Simsbury — formerly Court House One — focusing for the most part on his cardiovascular system, said gym manager Raymond Diard.

"He was meticulous, health-conscious and you wouldn't think he'd

take his own life," said Buckley, whose Greenwich-based Buckley Broadcasting owns WDRC. "But obviously, he wasn't thinking right."

Richard Korsen was on medication for high blood pressure, an ailment that caused an enlarged heart, said Dr. Thomas F. Gilchrist, an associate medical examiner who was at the scene when the bodies were recovered and who conducted the autopsies.

The man who friends said abhorred cigarette smoke and rarely drank liquor also was taking a prescription drug, Triazolam, a generic sleeping pill, Gilchrist said.

The tranquilizer could be "indicative of the fact that he had insomnia, anxiety or a deeper emotional problem," said Dr. Donald Grayson, a forensic psychiatrist in Hartford.

The medical examiner said Korsen died of alcohol poisoning. The mild doses of Triazolam and an over-the-counter antihistamine found in

his body did not contribute to his death. Gilchrist said **APR 25 1991**

Many friends said they knew of no extramarital affairs and described the couple as inseparable; police said they had past marital problems but declined to elaborate.

One of the last people to talk to 50-year-old Ursula B. Korsen — a woman with fair skin, blond hair and a slim build — was her paddle tennis partner, Janet Morris.

Morris said she talked to "U B" — as Ursula Korsen was known to friends — for an hour the day before the flight and didn't notice any signs of distress.

WDRC's Mulligan was the last person to talk to Richard Korsen.

At 7:30 the morning of the flight, Mulligan — still in the shower, using a portable phone — received a call from Richard Korsen, who said he and his wife had decided not to drive to New York the previous night and instead would fly to Burdett, N.Y., to spend the day at their one-bedroom

bungalow.

Mulligan said he detected nothing unusual in the conversation and the early morning call and plans were typical of Korsen, who was always on the go.

"The whole thing makes no sense at all. And it never will," Mulligan said. "I can't see Dick being involved in something like this."

There were no apparent financial problems either personally or professionally for the well-to-do couple who jetted to Europe once a year for ski vacations, would fly to Provincetown, Mass., to get away for one-night stays and enjoyed gourmet meals at expensive restaurants.

State police said their investigation determined that Richard Korsen — who earned a six-figure salary and owned three houses, three planes and four cars — had no known history of psychological problems.

The family has declined comment on the case.

as successful, popular and vivacious.

WDRC manager inspired amity, enmity

Murders: 1991: Korsen Ursula Barkhamsted
By RAY ROUTHIER
and JOSEPH A. O'BRIEN
Courant Staff Writers A1

When people talk about what they thought of Richard Korsen — the hard-driving general manager of WDRC radio and a passionate flyer — there isn't much middle ground.

"You either loved him or you hated him," said Lew Brown, a reporter for WVIT-TV, Channel 30, and a longtime friend of Korsen's. "He was a high-powered executive and a hard-nosed businessman, make no

mistake. But he loved his friends."

"Dick was a go-go-go type guy," said James Kippen, manager of Simsbury Airport, where Korsen kept his three airplanes. "He just wanted to get in the airplane and go flying. He didn't have a lot of patience." APR 4 1991

Richard Korsen, 55, and his wife, Ursula, 50, were found dead on Sunday in Tunxis State Forest in Barkhamsted after a 10-day search for their plane. What had been a routine investigation of a plane crash turned into a mystery Tuesday when the

chief medical examiner's office reported that Ursula Korsen had died from gunshot wounds to the head.

As friends mourned the couple Wednesday, police continued an investigation that includes a search for one key bit of evidence: the handgun used to kill Ursula Korsen. That weapon — and where it is found — are crucial to the investigation, state police sources said.

The sources said police are working on several theories to explain the plane crash and the shooting death of Ursula Korsen. One is that she was

shot to death somewhere other than the plane, and that the crash was an effort by her husband to disguise the killing; another is that the pair argued during the flight and that the shooting, unplanned, occurred in flight; a third is that her death was a mercy killing by her husband after the crash.

So far, searchers have not found a weapon near the crash site, as they might have expected to do so under the third theory. If the weapon was

Please see Manager, A1

Manager inspired affection, enmity

Continued from Page 1

thrown from the plane somewhere between Simsbury Airport, where the Korsens took off March 21, and the wooded hillside where they crashed, that could support the first or second theories. Finding the handgun elsewhere would lend credence to the first theory, the sources said.

Korsen had a gun permit since 1971, state police said.

Investigators also were waiting Wednesday for a ruling on the cause of Richard Korsen's death. The state's chief medical examiner's office said that the cause of his death was undetermined after an autopsy, and that officials were awaiting the results of toxicological tests for the presence of drugs, alcohol or chemicals.

The Korsens' friends, too, were trying Wednesday to sort out the events of the past few days — events that have left them all confused. Rabbi Simeon Glaser said as he eulogized the West Simsbury couple.

"They loved . . . They loved their children. Stacey and Craig knew that because they showed them," Glaser the 400 mourners packed into the narrow Weinstein Mortuary Chapel. "Let's recall them in happier times."

The confusion that Glaser referred to stems from the violent end to the lives of two people described as successful, popular and vivacious.

The California-born Korsen served in the U.S. Army in Germany in the mid-1950s, and then started his rise in the broadcasting industry.

He met German-born Ursula Brandon — known to her friends as U.B. — in the early 1960s, when he was working in production for ABC-TV in New York and she was a flight attendant for United Airlines.

She worked for a time as a promotions manager at WDRC. She was energetic and a tennis buff who loved the arts, opera, swimming in the family's in-ground pool and knitting sweaters. She was a philanthropist who was active with the Arthritis Foundation, said Grace Ricco of Simsbury, who has known the couple for 15 years.

Richard Korsen's resume at Buckley Broadcasting Corp., WDRC's parent company, shows that he received degrees from New York University and the University of Miami and worked on the production of several game shows for ABC and NBC before becoming program director at KGIL radio in Los Angeles in 1962.

After two years there, Korsen became vice president and general manager of WWTC in Minneapolis before taking the same positions at WDRC in Bloomfield. He held those jobs at the time of his death.

Korsen and his wife had most of the material measures of success. They owned two houses in Simsbury, including a five-bedroom, English Tudor style home, with in-ground swimming pool on five acres on Piffershire Lane, appraised by the town in 1984 at \$380,000. The couple also owned a three-bedroom white colonial house on Hopmeadow Street appraised at \$160,000; it is used by son Craig, 27.

The Korsens often flew to the Finger Lakes region in New York, where they bought a one-bedroom bungalow on 5.6 acres in the small town of Hector last June for \$150,000. They received part of a grassy private airstrip as part of the deal. They were thought to have been headed there when the crash occurred.

The Korsens, who had been flying out of Simsbury Airport since about 1983, owned three aircraft, including the silver-and-red 1946 Cessna 120 in which they crashed. They also owned a larger four-seat Cessna and a sporty, open-cockpit Stearman PT-17, a World War II vintage pilot-training plane.

The trainer was one of Richard Korsen's passions. Members of the Simsbury Flying Club said they could still picture Korsen, his wife

and Korsen "a kind of quiet guy who got things done."

Gordon said Korsen and his wife were involved with Hartford-area charitable events, especially efforts to help the homeless.

But business associates of Richard Korsen's had differing opinions about him.

Brown praised Korsen for being one of the first broadcast executives in the area to give blacks important jobs in the industry, and for having a good sense of humor.

The last time Brown saw Korsen, he said Korsen stopped his car on Main Street in Hartford and started beeping at Brown to get his attention.

APR 4 1991
"He could be as crazy as a squirrel sometimes," Brown said.

Korsen's boss at WDRC, Richard Buckley, called Korsen a "taskmaster" who demanded a lot from his employees, but who rewarded loyalty and dedication.

"He admired talent and dedication to the job; that's what made him tick and those were the kind of people he like to have around him," Buckley said.

The most vocal of those who disliked Korsen is Sebastian, the sharp-tongued morning host of WCCC-FM who was fired by Korsen twice, in 1981 and 1986.

Sebastian said on his show Wednesday "there wasn't anyone



RICHARD KORSEN



URSULA KORSEN

who liked the man," and promised to have a panel of Korsen's former employees on his show today. But WCCC program director Ted Sellers said he squashed that idea, saying it would be in poor taste.

Other former employees agreed that Korsen was tough, but said they respected him. James Esposito, station manager of WPOP in Hartford, who was fired by Korsen in 1985, said Korsen was a difficult boss to work for because he wanted things done his way.

"While I could never work for the man, he was a good man," Esposito said.

Gary James, a radio personality at WKNE-FM, in Keene, N.H., also was fired by Korsen.

Korsen would get incensed at "dead air" when there was on-air silence for a period of time, James said.

"I developed a tough shell working for Dick Korsen," James said. "And when I look back now, it was to my advantage. This is a tough business."

Courant Staff Writers Stan Simpson, Lynne Tuohy and Karen O'Brien contributed to this story.

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PLEASE REPLY TO:

☒ LOS ANGELES OFFICE

☐ WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

July 28, 1993

U.S. Park Police Headquarters
1100 Ohio Dr., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Re: Death of Vincent Foster

To whom it may concern:

This office has had extensive experience in investigating suicides and attempted suicides over the past few years, and we may have information which would be of use to your investigators looking into the death of Vincent Foster.

From the initial information we have received in news articles, it appears that Mr. Foster's behavior may be consistent with known side effects of the drug Prozac. Suicides induced by this drug have become common and are usually quite violent.

I have enclosed a paper on Prozac (fluoxetine hydrochloride) from a recent medical journal which explains the relationship between Prozac and emergent suicidal thoughts and actions. It may be helpful in your investigation if you can determine whether or not Mr. Foster was under the influence of Prozac at the time of his death.

Should you need any other information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,


George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq.

GWM/rim
enclosures

Akathisia, Suicidality, and Fluoxetine

Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D., and Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: The proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation is explained by fluoxetine-induced akathisia and other dysphoric extrapyramidal reactions.

Method: The following literature is reviewed: (1) the subjective response of schizophrenics to akathisia, including evidence that akathisia gives rise to suicidal ideation; (2) the subjective reports of patients taking fluoxetine; and (3) preclinical studies describing the role of serotonin in the extrapyramidal system and suggesting a mechanism whereby fluoxetine can induce extrapyramidal side effects.

Results: The literature suggests that fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal reactions may be a mediator of de novo suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: We propose a syndrome which we name Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reactions, one extreme manifestation of which is the emergence of suicidal ideation. We further propose a heuristic "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which increased serotonin activity, by inhibiting the nigrostriatal dopamine tract, is capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

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The authors thank Mr. David Lane for technical assistance.

Reprint requests to: Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D., Neurological Institute (Room 617), 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Since the publication of the article by Teicher et al.¹ in February 1990 suggesting a causal relationship between the initiation of fluoxetine therapy and the emergence of de novo suicidal ideation, the psychiatric literature as well as the lay press has put forth numerous opinions, case reports, and articles, some consistent with these ideas while others claim to discount the proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation. In reviewing the cases of Teicher et al. as well as subsequent case reports, we have been impressed that many of the cases described had in common a change in psychomotor status, specifically either the emergence of purposeless motor restlessness or the induction of psychomotor retardation in

those fluoxetine-treated patients who were also experiencing suicidal ideation. We hypothesize that this is due to fluoxetine's ability to affect the extrapyramidal motor system with either a de novo induction or a worsening of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) in general, and of akathisia in particular.

Our hypothesis is built upon two separate literatures derived from searching MEDLINE (1966 to present) and Excerpta Medica Psychiatry (1980 to present) data bases: (1) a clinical literature describing mainly schizophrenic patients in whom the induction of EPS (akathisia in particular) led to profound changes in ideation and behavior, including both suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. Thus, we argue, "adverse reactions" to fluoxetine may be in many instances the result of fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal side effects (akathisia or akinesia in particular) with resultant suicidal ideation and behavior. Therefore the suicidal ideation reported with fluoxetine may represent an extreme behavioral response to the unpleasant sensation of EPS. This may be an extreme example of the syndrome of "behavioral toxicity" as previously described by Van Putten et al.,²³ which might more aptly be described as Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction, an extreme manifestation of which is suicidal ideation; and (2) a preclinical literature documenting anatomical and pharmacologic mechanisms whereby serotonergic agents can interact with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, thereby causing extrapyramidal effects (this will be elaborated below both in our literature review and in our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System"). In addition, as an example, we wish to report a similar case of a patient in whom this syndrome developed during treatment with fluoxetine.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN EPS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

Several reports already exist in the literature documenting the development of EPS in association with fluoxetine, but without necessarily linking this to an increased incidence in suicidal ideation. Specifically, Lipinski et al.⁴ first reported the occurrence of akathisia in five patients treated with fluoxetine. Bouchard et al.⁵ reported that EPS developed in several of their patients while they were being treated with fluoxetine and in other patients the baseline levels of EPS worsened during fluoxetine treatment. Symptoms noted included bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and akathisia. Tate⁶ reported that a patient who had previously tolerated haloperidol alone had an increase of EPS (including parkinsonism and akathisia) when fluoxetine was added. Stein⁷ reported a case of tardive dyskinesia that developed when a low dose

of haloperidol was added to fluoxetine. In the cases reported by Teicher et al.,¹ four of the six patients described complained of an inner restlessness which Opler⁸ has previously argued could reflect that they were experiencing akathisia. Wirshing et al.⁹⁽⁵²⁾ recently reported that five patients treated with fluoxetine experienced "agitation, restless motor movement, dysphoria, pacing, an internal sense of desperation, and suicidal ideation," and they too suggest "that fluoxetine-induced akathisia can lead to suicidal ruminations."

A separate clinical literature suggests that akathisia can at times lead to emergence of suicidal ideation. Akathisia is defined as an "inner sense of restlessness" and an "inability to sit still." Patients who experience this often give reports such as "I feel like I'm jumping out of my skin." As akathisia is a common side effect of neuroleptic medications, information regarding subjective response to akathisia exists primarily, although not exclusively, in the literature on schizophrenia. In 1974 Van Putten et al.² noted that nine schizophrenics treated with high-potency neuroleptics showed "behavioral toxicity" associated with akathisia. Three of these patients developed de novo suicidal ideation. Schulte¹⁰ reported five cases of violent behavior, including completed suicides, as a result of akathisia in patients treated with neuroleptics. Shear et al.¹¹ reported two cases of completed suicide by jumping in patients who the authors argue were suffering from akathisia. Drake and Ehrlich¹² also reported two cases of suicidal ideation secondary to akathisia. In one case the patient stated that he did not intend to die but that he would do anything to escape the intolerable feeling of restlessness. Drake and Ehrlich noted that these patients were unable to distinguish the akathisia from the ongoing symptoms of their psychiatric illness. Weiden¹³ reported that the use of prochlorperazine for nausea in a patient receiving chemotherapy led to akathisia which was very distressing to the patient. In 1986 Weddington and Banner¹⁴ successfully used chlorpromazine and metoclopramide to treat intractable hiccups but found that after 3 days of treatment the patient became restless, felt like he was "going crazy," and began obsessing about suicide. During a crossover study involving haloperidol and BW2344-U (which is characterized by the absence of dopamine receptor affinity), Shaw et al.¹⁵ noted that during haloperidol treatment the patients experienced a clinical decline characterized by severe akathisia and an increase in violent behaviors, as well as suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. None of the symptoms were present with BW2344-U. In a 1987 review article, Van Putten et al.² cite several studies in which it was noted that akathisia leads to suicidal ideation or homicidal thinking. They called this the "behavioral toxicity" of antipsychotic medication. By 1988 Hermesh et al.¹⁶ began studying the use of propranolol to treat akathisia because of the authors' familiarity with the above literature and their concern that akathisia might lead to suicide attempts.

Case Report

A 32-year-old woman, with a history of major depression and panic attacks, presented complaining of de-

pressed mood, decreased sleep, increased appetite, and anhedonia, but notably without suicidal ideation, for 4 months. Three years earlier, she had been successfully treated with desipramine but had found the side effects of this medication highly unpleasant and preferred not to take a tricyclic antidepressant at this time. During the earlier episode, she had experienced mild-to-moderate suicidal ideation but without intent and without any attempts, and she did not require hospitalization. The patient was started on fluoxetine 20 mg/day. Within 10 days she began complaining of panic-like symptoms, anxiety, and palpitations, but at that point was without suicidal ideation; the fluoxetine was reduced to 5 mg/day with resolution of these symptoms. She was maintained on this dose for 3 weeks and her depression began to resolve. At this point, however, the patient started complaining of symptoms she had never experienced before, specifically feeling restless and out of control. "I feel like I need to hold onto my chair or else I'll jump out the window." The patient stated that although her mood was good, she was afraid that she would kill herself because of these restless and out-of-control feelings. She was emphatic that the way she was feeling now was different from and more frightening than the previous time that she had experienced suicidal ideation as part of a depressive episode, but that nonetheless she was experiencing suicidal ideation. As the emergence of suicidal ideation seemed linked to fluoxetine treatment, fluoxetine was immediately discontinued; after several days the feelings of restlessness as well as the suicidal ideation thoughts simultaneously ceased. She subsequently responded well to nortriptyline.

PRECLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN SEROTONERGIC AGENTS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS

How might an agent like fluoxetine, believed to act primarily as a potent serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, induce and/or worsen extrapyramidal side effects? In a 1991 paper, Opler⁸ proposed a heuristically useful "Three Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which he describes mechanisms whereby dopaminergic, cholinergic, and GABAergic agents can have effects on the extrapyramidal motor system. In this model, the first neuron represents the major input into the basal ganglia, the inhibitory nigrostriatal dopamine tract. The second neuron represents the excitatory cholinergic interneurons, and the third neuron represents the major inhibitory GABAergic outflow tract that modulates voluntary motor activity. In this model, the use of neuroleptic agents that block dopamine at the first synapse causes a disinhibition or increased firing of the second neuron and subsequently an increased firing of the third neuron (releasing GABA). As the GABA system inhibits the voluntary motor system, an increase in GABAergic output leads to an increase in tonic inhibition of voluntary motor activity, translating clinically into the bradykinesia observed in both idiopathic and neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

While the "Three Neuron Model" is heuristically useful for understanding the dopaminergic, cholinergic, and

GABAergic interactions, to address the influence of serotonergic agents on the extrapyramidal motor system, we will in this paper develop the rationale for and propose a "Four Neuron Model," in which we add a new first neuron that is serotonergic, depicting the raphe-striatal tract, functioning to inhibit firing of the nigrostriatal tract, and therefore itself capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects (Figure 1).

What is the basis for proposing such an inhibitory serotonergic input? Much of the evidence is found in the preclinical literature describing both (1) anatomical projections from the raphe to the nigrostriatal tract and (2) the effects of different pharmacologic agents on catalepsy in rats.

Neuroleptic-induced catalepsy in rats remains the most widely used animal model for neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in humans. We acknowledge at the outset that there is no adequate animal model for akathisia and that, while EPS and akathisia are related phenomena, adrenergic as well as dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms have been suggested as possible mechanisms for akathisia. The well-documented response of akathisia, but not parkinsonism, to propranolol¹⁶ of course argues for their dissimilarity. For purposes of generating testable hypotheses, and in the absence of a more precise animal model, with the above caveat, we will utilize catalepsy in rats as a model for EPS, including akathisia.

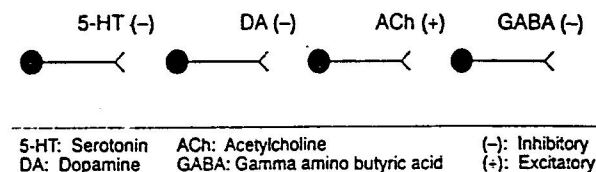
ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A RAPHE-STRIATAL PROJECTION

Azmitia¹⁸ has summarized evidence for the presence of serotonergic projections from the raphe to the substantia nigra: Histochemical techniques have been used to demonstrate that the midbrain raphe neurons contain serotonin and that these neurons have very long projections into the forebrain that disappear when the raphe cell bodies are destroyed; anatomical studies show that fibers from the dorsal raphe arcuate tract project directly to the substantia nigra; and neurophysiologic studies demonstrate that serotonin-containing fibers inhibit the firing of caudate-putamen cells and may also innervate the substantia nigra as well as other forebrain nuclei. Thus the extensive innervation of the extrapyramidal system by serotonergic fibers has been well documented.

PHARMACOLOGIC EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTS OF SEROTONERGIC AGENTS ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM

In 1975 Maj et al.¹⁹ demonstrated that cyproheptadine (a serotonin antagonist) antagonizes the catalepsy induced by neuroleptics and potentiates the anticataleptic activity of levodopa and amantadine. Costall et al.²⁰ demonstrated that serotonergic mechanisms are important in the mediation of catalepsy. It was thought that the actions of cerebral serotonin and dopamine might be related. Carter and Pycock²¹ showed that treatment with serotonin antagonists leads to a decrease in the cataleptic effect of haloperidol in rodents. They also noted that increased levels of serotonin

Figure 1. The Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System



transmission enhances catalepsy in rodents only after the blockade of dopamine receptors has been established. Davies and Tonogroah²² used electrical stimulation in rat brains to elucidate possible pathways. They suggest that serotonin may mediate dorsal raphe nucleus-evoked inhibition of striatal neurons and found that this inhibition is antagonized by methysergide, a serotonin antagonist. This is evidence of a raphe-striatal serotonergic pathway, suggesting a location for the fourth neuron in our model. Westfall and Tittermary²³ studied rat brain striatal tissues and found that serotonin has inhibitory effects on the depolarization-induced release of dopamine from dopamine terminals in the striatum, again suggesting that serotonin modulates dopaminergic transmission. In 1985 Ceulemans et al.²⁴ reported a pilot study of setoperone, an antipsychotic medication that antagonizes the action of both dopamine and serotonin. They found that patients treated with this medication experienced less EPS, which supports the hypothesis that serotonin blockade permits a reduction in the amount of dopamine blockade needed for antipsychotic effects. In a recent letter Baldessarini and Marsh²⁵ reported that fluoxetine inhibits synthesis of catecholamines in dopamine-rich areas of forebrain and this effect persists in hippocampus and striatum. This finding suggests that serotonin inhibits dopamine neurons and can therefore lead to decreased stimulation of dopamine and thus cause EPS.

SEROTONERGIC-DOPAMINERGIC INTERACTIONS: AN EVOLVING STORY

We are aware that the evidence cited in support of our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" does not do full justice to the complexity of serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions within the central nervous system, a topic beyond the scope of this paper. Preclinical research regarding serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions is presently an area of intense interest and productivity. This is an exciting development that promises to enrich our understanding of basic brain mechanisms. Additionally, the ability of serotonergic drugs to affect dopaminergic systems opens new vistas as regards their potential use in the treatment of psychotic and substance abuse disorders.

We wish to acquaint the reader with some of this exciting new research. Since we have until now selectively focused on anatomical and pharmacologic evidence supporting our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in the interest of balance, we will fo-

cus in this section on some recent findings that do not easily fit our model. As with all heuristics, refinements will be required to incorporate what at present seem like contradictory findings.

Recent work by Chen and colleagues²⁸ and Gardner (March 1992. Personal communication) suggests that in general 5-HT₁- and 5-HT₂-mediated effects appear to stimulate dopaminergic function while 5-HT₂-mediated effects appear to be much more heterogeneous, although the bulk of evidence to date indicates that they are usually inhibitory.

Yi et al.²⁷ found that serotonin leads to an increase in both spontaneous and calcium-evoked dopamine release from striatal synaptosomes. This serotonin-induced increase in dopamine release was not blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists MDL-72222 or GR-38032F, but it was antagonized by both cocaine and the selective dopamine uptake inhibitor nomifensine, leading Yi and colleagues to conclude that in the rat striatum serotonin induces the release of dopamine via a presynaptic mechanism, e.g., the transport of serotonin into the dopaminergic terminal, rather than by a postsynaptic mechanism, e.g., activating 5-HT₂ receptors.

In contrast, Costall et al.²⁹ found that the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists ICS 205-930, granisetron, and zacopride blocked the hyperactivity caused by mesolimbic dopamine infusion in rats. Interestingly, antagonism decreased with the use of higher doses, leading the authors to comment that the ability of low doses of the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists to inhibit dopamine-induced behavioral changes is similar to the inhibitory profile of known antipsychotic agents and to suggest that 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists may represent a new class of atypical antipsychotic agents.

Schmidt et al.²⁹ found that the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the acute stimulation of striatal dopamine synthesis induced by 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), although this protective effect could be overcome by the coadministration of the dopamine precursor L-dopa with MDMA. This finding suggests that complex presynaptic mechanisms underlie both MDMA-induced stimulation of dopamine synthesis and its blockade by MDL 11,939.

Chen et al.³⁰ found that the 5-HT₁ agonist 1-phenylbiguanide causes a robust dose-dependent enhancement of extracellular dopamine content in rat nucleus accumbens as measured by *in vivo* microdialysis and that this action is antagonized by coprefusion with 5-HT₁ antagonists, specifically zacopride or GR 38032. As similar effects were observed in serotonin-denervated rats, the authors concluded that the dopaminergic effects of 1-phenylbiguanide are most likely mediated by 5-HT₁ receptors located on presynaptic mesolimbic dopamine terminals.

Jiang et al.,³¹ using *in vivo* chronocoulometric recording in rats, similarly demonstrated that intraventricular administration of the 5-HT₁ agonist 2-methylserotonin leads to increased dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This effect is blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ antagonist BRL-43694 (granisetron).

Imperato and Angelucci³² utilized *in vivo* brain microdialysis to study dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens.

Morphine-stimulated dopamine release is blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonist ICS 205-930, suggesting a possible role for 5-HT₁ antagonists in the treatment of addiction.

Blandina et al.³³ demonstrated that both serotonin and the selective 5-HT₁ agonist 2-methylserotonin increase the spontaneous release of endogenous dopamine from superfused rat striatal slices in a persistent, concentration-dependent manner. The highly selective 5-HT₁ antagonist ICS 205-930 inhibits the effect of both agonists. The authors concluded that in rat striatum 5-HT₁ receptors modulate release of dopamine.

Sorensen et al.³⁴ demonstrated that amphetamine-induced reduction in firing rate of A10 dopamine neurons in chloral hydrate-anesthetized rats is blocked in animals pretreated with the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists MDL 23, 133A and ritanserin. In a separate series of experiments, they also showed that rats who were serotonin-depleted by being pretreated for 2 days with the tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor *p*-chlorophenylalanine similarly fail to show amphetamine-induced reduction in the firing rate of A10 neurons. The authors concluded that serotonergic input via activation of 5-HT₁ receptors may in some conditions regulate the availability of the pool of dopamine that is subject to amphetamine release.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we argue that fluoxetine can induce EPS via serotonergic interactions with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, citing a preclinical literature that documents the pharmacologic and anatomical innervation of the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract by serotonin. Our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" offers a heuristic model of these interactions. The subjective reaction of schizophrenics to neuroleptic-induced akathisia, including the emergence of "de novo" suicidal ideation, has been described in the literature as documented above. What is striking in these cases is that the violent behaviors, including suicidal ideation and homicidal ideation described in these cases, upon further investigation can be seen as a response to the feeling of akathisia and are distinct from suicidal ideation occurring in other contexts.

We suggest that the "suicidal ideation" reported in the patients taking fluoxetine described in this article as well as in our own patient is really a reaction to the side effect of akathisia and not true suicidal ideation as is typically described by depressed patients experiencing suicidal ideation. In our case, fluoxetine-induced akathisia appeared to induce de novo suicidal ideation in that the patient could not sit still and feared she might jump out the window; however, she could distinguish this state from suicidal ideation that had emerged during a previous depressive episode. Therefore the use of the term "suicidal ideation" by itself is misleading; what is really occurring is a syndrome that includes EPS and suicidal ideation. Thus it would be more descriptive and clinically useful to rename this effect as "Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction," the extreme form of which would include suicidal ideation.

Fluoxetine is a potent serotonin agonist, and the mechanism of fluoxetine-induced akathisia, as we have postulated in this paper, would be via serotonin-induced inhibition of the dopaminergic neurons. This of course raises questions about the interaction of fluoxetine and neuroleptic agents. According to our model, the combination of these agents could lead to an increased amount of dopamine blockade and an exacerbation of EPS and akathisia. Clinically this appears to hold true as many of the previously cited cases included patients taking neuroleptics who did experience an increase in EPS when fluoxetine and neuroleptics were combined.^{1,6,7} Whether this effect is due to a dual effect of the two agents at the receptor level or a fluoxetine-induced increase in neuroleptic levels or both remains to be elucidated. However, clinical experience and theoretical concerns similar to ours prompted Chouinard³⁵ to argue that fluoxetine and neuroleptics should never be combined.

One striking feature in our case is that our patient experienced these symptoms even at a very low dose of fluoxetine and in the absence of concurrent medications. In the previously cited case reports, dysphoric effects and subsequent suicidal ideation occurred only at high doses of fluoxetine and/or when standard doses of fluoxetine were combined with neuroleptics.

Other mechanisms have been proposed to account for the reported potential of fluoxetine to induce de novo suicidal ideation (e.g., Papp and Gorman³⁶ argue that increased serotonergic transmission could lead to a paradoxical induction of obsessional thoughts). While a broad differential diagnosis is always in order, this paper argues that fluoxetine-induced EPS must be entertained as a major factor should de novo suicidal ideation emerge in a patient beginning fluoxetine treatment. While we are aware that our model is preliminary, we offer this case report, our explanation of the link between fluoxetine treatment and suicidal ideation, and our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyrimal Motor System" not as the "last word," but rather in the hopes of both inspiring further research and providing the basis for a rational discourse regarding fluoxetine's potential for inducing de novo suicidal ideation.

Drug names: amantadine (Symmetrel), chlorpromazine (Thorazine and others), cyproheptadine (Periactin and others), desipramine (Norpramin and others), fluoxetine (Prozac), haloperidol (Haldol and others), levodopa (Larodopa), metoclopramide (Reglan and others), nortriptyline (Pamelor and others), prochlorperazine (Compazine), propranolol (Inderal and others).

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8/18/93

From Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

RE:

Sylvia -
Hoban
8/19

- ☐ The Attorney General
- ☐ The Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ The Associate Attorney General
- ☐ The Solicitor General
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General
- ☐ Antitrust Division
- ☐ Civil Division
- ☐ Civil Rights Division
- ☐ Office of Legal Counsel
- ☐ Office of Legal Policy
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General for Administration
- ☐ Justice Management Division
- ☐ Office of Intelligence Policy and Review
- ☐ Office of Professional Responsibility
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- ☐ Director, Bureau of Prisons
- ☐ Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration
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- ☐ Director, U.S. Marshals Service
- ☐ Chairman, Board of Immigration Appeals
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- ☐ Chief, U.S. National Central Bureau, Interpol
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- ☐ Executive Secretariat, Room 4400AA
- ☐ Office of Legislative Affairs
- ☐ Tax Division
- ☐ Criminal Division (Type in Particular Section as desired.)

* Betty Clark, Room B324, Main

- ☐ No further action will be taken in this case in the absence of a specific request from you.
- ☐ Please advise what further investigation, if any, is desired in this matter.
- ☐ For your information, I am enclosing a communication regarding the holder of a diplomatic or international organization visa.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ Pursuant to your inquiry, attached information is being furnished.

☐ Investigation is continuing.

* The attached should be directed to

David Margolis, Criminal Division, who is

- cc: ☐ Attorney General
- ☐ Deputy Attorney General
- ☐ Associate Attorney General
- ☐ Antitrust Division
- ☐ Civil Division
- ☐ Civil Rights Division
- ☐ Criminal Division
- ☐ Emergency Programs Center

Enc.

Bufile:

handling the Foster matter for DOJ.

FBI/DOJ

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL .P

03

8-21-93

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Initials

Date

1. *Captain Charles Hume*

2. *U.S. Park Police*

3.

4.

*CHH
8/30/93*

5.

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OFFICE MANAGER
MARLENE S. FOSS

PLEASE REPLY TO:

☒ LOS ANGELES OFFICE
☐ WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

July 28, 1993

Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th St.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Re: Death of Vincent Foster

To whom it may concern:

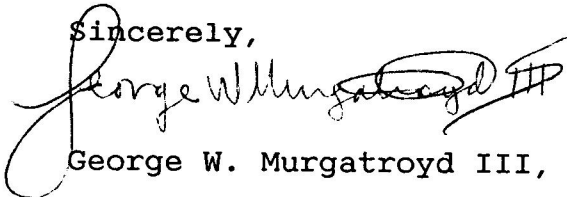
This office has had extensive experience in investigating suicides and attempted suicides over the past few years, and we may have information which would be of use to your investigators looking into the death of Vincent Foster.

From the initial information we have received in news articles, it appears that Mr. Foster's behavior may be consistent with known side effects of the drug Prozac. Suicides induced by this drug have become common and are usually quite violent.

I have enclosed a paper on Prozac (fluoxetine hydrochloride) from a recent medical journal which explains the relationship between Prozac and emergent suicidal thoughts and actions. It may be helpful in your investigation if you can determine whether or not Mr. Foster was under the influence of Prozac at the time of his death.

Should you need any other information, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



George W. Murgatroyd III, Esq.

GWM/rim
enclosures

DM
DAG
8/20/93

Akathisia, Suicidality, and Fluoxetine

Margaret S. Hamilton, M.D., and Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D.

Background: The proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation is explained by fluoxetine-induced akathisia and other dysphoric extrapyramidal reactions.

Method: The following literature is reviewed: (1) the subjective response of schizophrenics to akathisia, including evidence that akathisia gives rise to suicidal ideation; (2) the subjective reports of patients taking fluoxetine; and (3) preclinical studies describing the role of serotonin in the extrapyramidal system and suggesting a mechanism whereby fluoxetine can induce extrapyramidal side effects.

Results: The literature suggests that fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal reactions may be a mediator of de novo suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: We propose a syndrome which we name Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reactions, one extreme manifestation of which is the emergence of suicidal ideation. We further propose a heuristic "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" in which increased serotonin activity, by inhibiting the nigrostriatal dopamine tract, is capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects.

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Received Dec. 30, 1991; accepted April 23, 1992. From the Department of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, and the Department of Psychiatry, Presbyterian Hospital, New York (Drs. Hamilton and Opler), and the New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York (Dr. Hamilton).

The authors thank Mr. David Lane for technical assistance.

Reprint requests to: Lewis A. Opler, M.D., Ph.D., Neurological Institute (Room 617), 710 West 168th Street, New York, NY 10032.

Since the publication of the article by Teicher et al.¹ in February 1990 suggesting a causal relationship between the initiation of fluoxetine therapy and the emergence of de novo suicidal ideation, the psychiatric literature as well as the lay press has put forth numerous opinions, case reports, and articles, some consistent with these ideas while others claim to discount the proposed link between fluoxetine and suicidal ideation. In reviewing the cases of Teicher et al. as well as subsequent case reports, we have been impressed that many of the cases described had in common a change in psychomotor status, specifically either the emergence of purposeless motor restlessness or the induction of psychomotor retardation in

those fluoxetine-treated patients who were also experiencing suicidal ideation. We hypothesize that this is due to fluoxetine's ability to affect the extrapyramidal motor system with either a de novo induction or a worsening of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS) in general, and of akathisia in particular.

Our hypothesis is built upon two separate literatures derived from searching MEDLINE (1966 to present) and Excerpta Medica Psychiatry (1980 to present) data bases: (1) a clinical literature describing mainly schizophrenic patients in whom the induction of EPS (akathisia in particular) led to profound changes in ideation and behavior, including both suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. Thus, we argue, "adverse reactions" to fluoxetine may be in many instances the result of fluoxetine-induced extrapyramidal side effects (akathisia or akinesia in particular) with resultant suicidal ideation and behavior. Therefore the suicidal ideation reported with fluoxetine may represent an extreme behavioral response to the unpleasant sensation of EPS. This may be an extreme example of the syndrome of "behavioral toxicity" as previously described by Van Putten et al.,^{2,3} which might more aptly be described as Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction, an extreme manifestation of which is suicidal ideation; and (2) a preclinical literature documenting anatomical and pharmacologic mechanisms whereby serotonergic agents can interact with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, thereby causing extrapyramidal effects (this will be elaborated below both in our literature review and in our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System"). In addition, as an example, we wish to report a similar case of a patient in whom this syndrome developed during treatment with fluoxetine.

CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN EPS AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

Several reports already exist in the literature documenting the development of EPS in association with fluoxetine, but without necessarily linking this to an increased incidence in suicidal ideation. Specifically, Lipinski et al.⁴ first reported the occurrence of akathisia in five patients treated with fluoxetine. Bouchard et al.⁵ reported that EPS developed in several of their patients while they were being treated with fluoxetine and in other patients the baseline levels of EPS worsened during fluoxetine treatment. Symptoms noted included bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and akathisia. Tate⁶ reported that a patient who had previously tolerated haloperidol alone had an increase of EPS (including parkinsonism and akathisia) when fluoxetine was added. Stein⁷ reported a case of tardive dyskinesia that developed when a low dose

of haloperidol was added to fluoxetine. In the cases reported by Teicher et al.,¹ four of the six patients described complained of an inner restlessness which Opler⁸ has previously argued could reflect that they were experiencing akathisia. Wirshing et al.^{9(p52)} recently reported that five patients treated with fluoxetine experienced "agitation, restless motor movement, dysphoria, pacing, an internal sense of desperation, and suicidal ideation," and they too suggest "that fluoxetine-induced akathisia can lead to suicidal ruminations."

A separate clinical literature suggests that akathisia can at times lead to emergence of suicidal ideation. Akathisia is defined as an "inner sense of restlessness" and an "inability to sit still." Patients who experience this often give reports such as "I feel like I'm jumping out of my skin." As akathisia is a common side effect of neuroleptic medications, information regarding subjective response to akathisia exists primarily, although not exclusively, in the literature on schizophrenia. In 1974 Van Putten et al.² noted that nine schizophrenics treated with high-potency neuroleptics showed "behavioral toxicity" associated with akathisia. Three of these patients developed de novo suicidal ideation. Schulte¹⁰ reported five cases of violent behavior, including completed suicides, as a result of akathisia in patients treated with neuroleptics. Shear et al.¹¹ reported two cases of completed suicide by jumping in patients who the authors argue were suffering from akathisia. Drake and Ehrlich¹² also reported two cases of suicidal ideation secondary to akathisia. In one case the patient stated that he did not intend to die but that he would do anything to escape the intolerable feeling of restlessness. Drake and Ehrlich noted that these patients were unable to distinguish the akathisia from the ongoing symptoms of their psychiatric illness. Weiden¹³ reported that the use of prochlorperazine for nausea in a patient receiving chemotherapy led to akathisia which was very distressing to the patient. In 1986 Weddington and Banner¹⁴ successfully used chlorpromazine and metoclopramide to treat intractable hiccups but found that after 3 days of treatment the patient became restless, felt like he was "going crazy," and began obsessing about suicide. During a crossover study involving haloperidol and BW2344-U (which is characterized by the absence of dopamine receptor affinity), Shaw et al.¹⁵ noted that during haloperidol treatment the patients experienced a clinical decline characterized by severe akathisia and an increase in violent behaviors, as well as suicidal ideation and homicidal thinking. None of the symptoms were present with BW2344-U. In a 1987 review article, Van Putten et al.² cite several studies in which it was noted that akathisia leads to suicidal ideation or homicidal thinking. They called this the "behavioral toxicity" of antipsychotic medication. By 1988 Hermesh et al.¹⁶ began studying the use of propranolol to treat akathisia because of the authors' familiarity with the above literature and their concern that akathisia might lead to suicide attempts.

Case Report

A 32-year-old woman, with a history of major depression and panic attacks, presented complaining of de-

pressed mood, decreased sleep, increased appetite, and anhedonia, but notably without suicidal ideation, for 4 months. Three years earlier, she had been successfully treated with desipramine but had found the side effects of this medication highly unpleasant and preferred not to take a tricyclic antidepressant at this time. During the earlier episode, she had experienced mild-to-moderate suicidal ideation but without intent and without any attempts, and she did not require hospitalization. The patient was started on fluoxetine 20 mg/day. Within 10 days she began complaining of panic-like symptoms, anxiety, and palpitations, but at that point was without suicidal ideation; the fluoxetine was reduced to 5 mg/day with resolution of these symptoms. She was maintained on this dose for 3 weeks and her depression began to resolve. At this point, however, the patient started complaining of symptoms she had never experienced before, specifically feeling restless and out of control. "I feel like I need to hold onto my chair or else I'll jump out the window." The patient stated that although her mood was good, she was afraid that she would kill herself because of these restless and out-of-control feelings. She was emphatic that the way she was feeling now was different from and more frightening than the previous time that she had experienced suicidal ideation as part of a depressive episode, but that nonetheless she was experiencing suicidal ideation. As the emergence of suicidal ideation seemed linked to fluoxetine treatment, fluoxetine was immediately discontinued; after several days the feelings of restlessness as well as the suicidal ideation thoughts simultaneously ceased. She subsequently responded well to nortriptyline.

PRECLINICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN SEROTONERGIC AGENTS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS

How might an agent like fluoxetine, believed to act primarily as a potent serotonergic reuptake inhibitor, induce and/or worsen extrapyramidal side effects? In a 1991 paper, Opler⁷ proposed a heuristically useful "Three Neuron Model of the Extrapyrmidal Motor System" in which he describes mechanisms whereby dopaminergic, cholinergic, and GABAergic agents can have effects on the extrapyramidal motor system. In this model, the first neuron represents the major input into the basal ganglia, the inhibitory nigrostriatal dopamine tract. The second neuron represents the excitatory cholinergic interneurons, and the third neuron represents the major inhibitory GABAergic outflow tract that modulates voluntary motor activity. In this model, the use of neuroleptic agents that block dopamine at the first synapse causes a disinhibition or increased firing of the second neuron and subsequently an increased firing of the third neuron (releasing GABA). As the GABA system inhibits the voluntary motor system, an increase in GABAergic output leads to an increase in tonic inhibition of voluntary motor activity, translating clinically into the bradykinesia observed in both idiopathic and neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism.

While the "Three Neuron Model" is heuristically useful for understanding the dopaminergic, cholinergic, and

GABAergic interactions, to address the influence of serotonergic agents on the extrapyramidal motor system, we will in this paper develop the rationale for and propose a "Four Neuron Model," in which we add a new first neuron that is serotonergic, depicting the raphe-striatal tract, functioning to inhibit firing of the nigrostriatal tract, and therefore itself capable of inducing extrapyramidal side effects (Figure 1).

What is the basis for proposing such an inhibitory serotonergic input? Much of the evidence is found in the preclinical literature describing both (1) anatomical projections from the raphe to the nigrostriatal tract and (2) the effects of different pharmacologic agents on catalepsy in rats.

Neuroleptic-induced catalepsy in rats remains the most widely used animal model for neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism in humans. We acknowledge at the outset that there is no adequate animal model for akathisia and that, while EPS and akathisia are related phenomena, adrenergic as well as dopaminergic and serotonergic mechanisms have been suggested as possible mechanisms for akathisia. The well-documented response of akathisia, but not parkinsonism, to propranolol¹⁶ of course argues for their dissimilarity. For purposes of generating testable hypotheses, and in the absence of a more precise animal model, with the above caveat, we will utilize catalepsy in rats as a model for EPS, including akathisia.

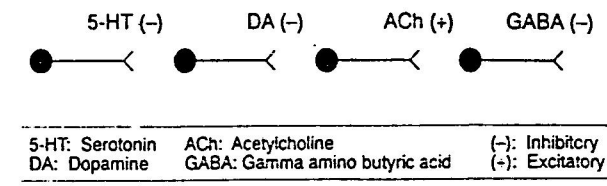
ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE FOR A RAPHE-STRIATAL PROJECTION

Azmitia¹⁸ has summarized evidence for the presence of serotonergic projections from the raphe to the substantia nigra: Histochemical techniques have been used to demonstrate that the midbrain raphe neurons contain serotonin and that these neurons have very long projections into the forebrain that disappear when the raphe cell bodies are destroyed; anatomical studies show that fibers from the dorsal raphe arcuate tract project directly to the substantia nigra; and neurophysiologic studies demonstrate that serotonin-containing fibers inhibit the firing of caudate-putamen cells and may also innervate the substantia nigra as well as other forebrain nuclei. Thus the extensive innervation of the extrapyramidal system by serotonergic fibers has been well documented.

PHARMACOLOGIC EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTS OF SEROTONERGIC AGENTS ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM

In 1975 Maj et al.¹⁹ demonstrated that cyproheptadine (a serotonin antagonist) antagonizes the catalepsy induced by neuroleptics and potentiates the anticataleptic activity of levodopa and amantadine. Costall et al.²⁰ demonstrated that serotonergic mechanisms are important in the mediation of catalepsy. It was thought that the actions of cerebral serotonin and dopamine might be related. Carter and Pycock²¹ showed that treatment with serotonin antagonists leads to a decrease in the cataleptic effect of haloperidol in rodents. They also noted that increased levels of serotonin

Figure 1. The Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System



transmission enhances catalepsy in rodents only after the blockade of dopamine receptors has been established. Davies and Tonogroch²² used electrical stimulation in rat brains to elucidate possible pathways. They suggest that serotonin may mediate dorsal raphe nucleus-evoked inhibition of striatal neurons and found that this inhibition is antagonized by methysergide, a serotonin antagonist. This is evidence of a raphe-striatal serotonergic pathway, suggesting a location for the fourth neuron in our model. Westfall and Tittermary²³ studied rat brain striatal tissues and found that serotonin has inhibitory effects on the depolarization-induced release of dopamine from dopamine terminals in the striatum, again suggesting that serotonin modulates dopaminergic transmission. In 1985 Ceulemans et al.²⁴ reported a pilot study of setoperone, an antipsychotic medication that antagonizes the action of both dopamine and serotonin. They found that patients treated with this medication experienced less EPS, which supports the hypothesis that serotonin blockade permits a reduction in the amount of dopamine blockade needed for antipsychotic effects. In a recent letter Baldessarini and Marsh²⁵ reported that fluoxetine inhibits synthesis of catecholamines in dopamine-rich areas of forebrain and this effect persists in hippocampus and striatum. This finding suggests that serotonin inhibits dopamine neurons and can therefore lead to decreased stimulation of dopamine and thus cause EPS.

SEROTONERGIC-DOPAMINERGIC INTERACTIONS: AN EVOLVING STORY

We are aware that the evidence cited in support of our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" does not do full justice to the complexity of serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions within the central nervous system, a topic beyond the scope of this paper. Preclinical research regarding serotonergic-dopaminergic interactions is presently an area of intense interest and productivity. This is an exciting development that promises to enrich our understanding of basic brain mechanisms. Additionally, the ability of serotonergic drugs to affect dopaminergic systems opens new vistas as regards their potential use in the treatment of psychotic and substance abuse disorders.

We wish to acquaint the reader with some of this exciting new research. Since we have until now selectively focused on anatomical and pharmacologic evidence supporting our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System," in the interest of balance, we will fo-

cus in this section on some recent findings that do not easily fit our model. As with all heuristics, refinements will be required to incorporate what at present seem like contradictory findings.

Recent work by Chen and colleagues³⁰ and Gardner (March 1992. Personal communication) suggests that in general 5-HT₁- and 5-HT₂-mediated effects appear to stimulate dopaminergic function while 5-HT₂-mediated effects appear to be much more heterogeneous, although the bulk of evidence to date indicates that they are usually inhibitory.

Yi et al.²⁷ found that serotonin leads to an increase in both spontaneous and calcium-evoked dopamine release from striatal synaptosomes. This serotonin-induced increase in dopamine release was not blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists MDL-72222 or GR-38032F, but it was antagonized by both cocaine and the selective dopamine uptake inhibitor nomifensine, leading Yi and colleagues to conclude that in the rat striatum serotonin induces the release of dopamine via a presynaptic mechanism, e.g., the transport of serotonin into the dopaminergic terminal, rather than by a postsynaptic mechanism, e.g., activating 5-HT₂ receptors.

In contrast, Costall et al.²⁸ found that the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists ICS 205-930, granisetron, and zacopride blocked the hyperactivity caused by mesolimbic dopamine infusion in rats. Interestingly, antagonism decreased with the use of higher doses, leading the authors to comment that the ability of low doses of the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists to inhibit dopamine-induced behavioral changes is similar to the inhibitory profile of known antipsychotic agents and to suggest that 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists may represent a new class of atypical antipsychotic agents.

Schmidt et al.²⁹ found that the 5-HT₁ receptor antagonist MDL 11,939 blocks the acute stimulation of striatal dopamine synthesis induced by 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), although this protective effect could be overcome by the coadministration of the dopamine precursor L-dopa with MDMA. This finding suggests that complex presynaptic mechanisms underlie both MDMA-induced stimulation of dopamine synthesis and its blockade by MDL 11,939.

Chen et al.³⁰ found that the 5-HT₁ agonist 1-phenylbiguanide causes a robust dose-dependent enhancement of extracellular dopamine content in rat nucleus accumbens as measured by *in vivo* microdialysis and that this action is antagonized by coprefusion with 5-HT₁ antagonists, specifically zacopride or GR 38032. As similar effects were observed in serotonin-denervated rats, the authors concluded that the dopaminergic effects of 1-phenylbiguanide are most likely mediated by 5-HT₁ receptors located on presynaptic mesolimbic dopamine terminals.

Jiang et al.,³¹ using *in vivo* chronocoulometric recording in rats, similarly demonstrated that intraventricular administration of the 5-HT₁ agonist 2-methylserotonin leads to increased dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens. This effect is blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ antagonist BRL-43694 (granisetron).

Imperato and Angelucci³² utilized *in vivo* brain microdialysis to study dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens.

Morphine-stimulated dopamine release is blocked by the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonist ICS 205-930, suggesting a possible role for 5-HT₁ antagonists in the treatment of addiction.

Blandina et al.³³ demonstrated that both serotonin and the selective 5-HT₁ agonist 2-methylserotonin increase the spontaneous release of endogenous dopamine from superfused rat striatal slices in a persistent, concentration-dependent manner. The highly selective 5-HT₁ antagonist ICS 205-930 inhibits the effect of both agonists. The authors concluded that in rat striatum 5-HT₁ receptors modulate release of dopamine.

Sorensen et al.³⁴ demonstrated that amphetamine-induced reduction in firing rate of A10 dopamine neurons in chloral hydrate-anesthetized rats is blocked in animals pretreated with the selective 5-HT₁ receptor antagonists MDL 23, 133A and ritanserin. In a separate series of experiments, they also showed that rats who were serotonin-depleted by being pretreated for 2 days with the tryptophan hydroxylase inhibitor *p*-chlorophenylalanine similarly fail to show amphetamine-induced reduction in the firing rate of A10 neurons. The authors concluded that serotonergic input via activation of 5-HT₁ receptors may in some conditions regulate the availability of the pool of dopamine that is subject to amphetamine release.

DISCUSSION

In this paper we argue that fluoxetine can induce EPS via serotonergic interactions with the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract, citing a preclinical literature that documents the pharmacologic and anatomical innervation of the dopaminergic nigrostriatal tract by serotonin. Our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" offers a heuristic model of these interactions. The subjective reaction of schizophrenics to neuroleptic-induced akathisia, including the emergence of "de novo" suicidal ideation, has been described in the literature as documented above. What is striking in these cases is that the violent behaviors, including suicidal ideation and homicidal ideation described in these cases, upon further investigation can be seen as a response to the feeling of akathisia and are distinct from suicidal ideation occurring in other contexts.

We suggest that the "suicidal ideation" reported in the patients taking fluoxetine described in this article as well as in our own patient is really a reaction to the side effect of akathisia and not true suicidal ideation as is typically described by depressed patients experiencing suicidal ideation. In our case, fluoxetine-induced akathisia appeared to induce de novo suicidal ideation in that the patient could not sit still and feared she might jump out the window; however, she could distinguish this state from suicidal ideation that had emerged during a previous depressive episode. Therefore the use of the term "suicidal ideation" by itself is misleading; what is really occurring is a syndrome that includes EPS and suicidal ideation. Thus it would be more descriptive and clinically useful to rename this effect as "Extrapyramidal-Induced Dysphoric Reaction," the extreme form of which would include suicidal ideation.

Fluoxetine is a potent serotonin agonist, and the mechanism of fluoxetine-induced akathisia, as we have postulated in this paper, would be via serotonin-induced inhibition of the dopaminergic neurons. This of course raises questions about the interaction of fluoxetine and neuroleptic agents. According to our model, the combination of these agents could lead to an increased amount of dopamine blockade and an exacerbation of EPS and akathisia. Clinically this appears to hold true as many of the previously cited cases included patients taking neuroleptics who did experience an increase in EPS when fluoxetine and neuroleptics were combined.^{1,6,7} Whether this effect is due to a dual effect of the two agents at the receptor level or a fluoxetine-induced increase in neuroleptic levels or both remains to be elucidated. However, clinical experience and theoretical concerns similar to ours prompted Chouinard³⁵ to argue that fluoxetine and neuroleptics should never be combined.

One striking feature in our case is that our patient experienced these symptoms even at a very low dose of fluoxetine and in the absence of concurrent medications. In the previously cited case reports, dysphoric effects and subsequent suicidal ideation occurred only at high doses of fluoxetine and/or when standard doses of fluoxetine were combined with neuroleptics.

Other mechanisms have been proposed to account for the reported potential of fluoxetine to induce de novo suicidal ideation (e.g., Papp and Gorman³⁶ argue that increased serotonergic transmission could lead to a paradoxical induction of obsessional thoughts). While a broad differential diagnosis is always in order, this paper argues that fluoxetine-induced EPS must be entertained as a major factor should de novo suicidal ideation emerge in a patient beginning fluoxetine treatment. While we are aware that our model is preliminary, we offer this case report, our explanation of the link between fluoxetine treatment and suicidal ideation, and our "Four Neuron Model of the Extrapyramidal Motor System" not as the "last word," but rather in the hopes of both inspiring further research and providing the basis for a rational discourse regarding fluoxetine's potential for inducing de novo suicidal ideation.

Drug names: amantadine (Symmetrel), chlorpromazine (Thorazine and others), cyproheptadine (Periactin and others), desipramine (Norpramin and others), fluoxetine (Prozac), haloperidol (Haldol and others), levodopa (Larodopa), metoclopramide (Reglan and others), nortriptyline (Pamelor and others), prochlorperazine (Compazine), propranolol (Inderal and others).

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Postal, Business and Communication Services

MAIL BOXES ETC. USA

Fax Message

cwH
8/2/93

fax - 202 - 90 - 5100

To: U.S. i. k Police

From:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Date: 8/2/93

Header +

[REDACTED]

August 2, 1993

Mr. George Stefanopoulos
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

VIA FACSIMILE 202-456-2461

Re: VINCE FOSTER JR.

Dear Mr. Stefanopoulos:

As you are aware, someone dumped Vince outside the front door of C.I.A. Headquarters, Ft. Marcy (none of the newspapers have mentioned that Ft. Marcy is next door to the Headquarters).

It is my opinion that Vince an attorney for WALMART was killed after he discovered that WALMART stock was being "watered down" by government people (F.B.I., C.I.A.). It is my opinion that he arrived at this conclusion after you received a letter from [REDACTED] on July 12, 1993.

I have discussed my opinion with the United States Park Police.

[REDACTED]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

cc United States Park Police
Jack Rosenthal
Guido Calabresi
Marvin Krislov

cwh
8/2/93

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 2, 1993

VIA FAX 202-690-5100

Detective Marklin
Criminal Investigation
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Avenue
S.W. Washington DC 20242

Re: VINCE FOSTER JR.

Detective Marklin:

Please find enclosed an October 20, 1992 letter from
my former attorney [redacted]

I am a WALMART insider; I was asked to find locations
for WALMART stores. Vince Foster Jr. was a WALMART
attorney and insider.

I recently was warned by a [redacted] of Arkansas that
some WALMART insiders (possibly F.B.I. people) were
killing other WALMART insiders and making it look as if
it was a suicide.

It is my opinion that [redacted] (claims to
have "F.B.I. connections") has persuaded many members
of the Connecticut Bar that I am suicidal. It is
also my opinion that he tried to prevent me from
receiving millions of dollars of income (my inheritance
from my Grandfather).

cc: Connecticut Bar Association
Jack Rosenthal
Ken Brief
Guido Calabresi
Judge William B. Lewis
Frank H. D'andrea Jr.
George F. [redacted]

October 20, 1992

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

COPY

Re: Trust Litigation

I was glad that you were able to meet with us on October 14, 1992 at our office at 9:00 A.M. to discuss your case, and in particular, your direct correspondence sent by facsimile to [redacted]

[redacted] In furtherance of that conversation, I would like to confirm the understanding we reached during our meeting.

First, it was agreed that you would not correspond directly with [redacted] your family, your friends or any acquaintances regarding this litigation. We advised you that your direct communication and discussion of this case with [redacted] has impacted negatively on your case, and we are concerned that you are making an issue as to your character and mental state in this case. We advised you that your case would be undermined and we might be forced to withdraw from the case if you continued to act in this manner. As we indicated, we want to continue to represent you, but we cannot represent you effectively when you are proceeding against our instructions.

Second, it was agreed that you would meet with a psychiatrist for the purpose of retaining said psychiatrist as an expert for trial regarding your mental state. As we explained, it is imperative that we find a good psychiatrist who could be retained for the litigation in order to defend any assertions by [redacted]

[redacted] that your mental state is harmful to you or to the people around you. You agreed that you would schedule an interview with a psychiatrist and give us the name in a very short time so that we could discuss this case with said expert at your earliest possible convenience. Obviously, we would like to discuss

[redacted]
October 20, 1992

Page 2

your case with that person as soon as possible in order to prepare for the eventuality that [redacted] will raise your competency or character as an issue in this case. Although your mental state should not be relevant to this litigation, your communications with [redacted] especially the vocabulary used, have made it difficult to avoid the assertion that your behavior is uncontrollable and erratic.

Third, you agreed to discuss any problems that you were having with our office before taking any action which might have an impact on this litigation.

I would appreciate it if you could indicate your acceptance to the content of this letter by signing, dating and returning to this office the enclosed copy of this letter.

Best regards,

JJR:mf
Enclosure

cc: [redacted]

Read and acknowledged:

[redacted] _____ Date _____

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Pete

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

☐ PLEASE PHONE ☐ FTS ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*He said you could call his
source, if you wanted.*

*It's
is at*

RECEIVED BY

Turn

DATE

8-2-93

TIME

2100

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

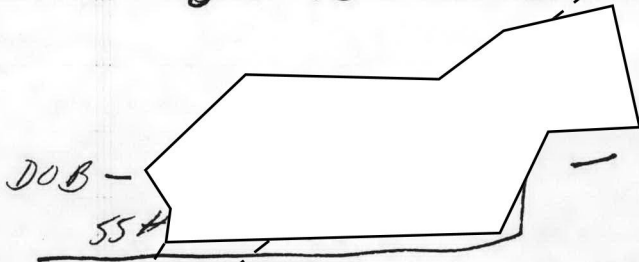
STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-81)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

* U.S. GPO: 1990 - 262-080

Pete
F.Y.I.
Cant. CWX.
8-1-93

The [redacted] Theory

8-1-93 @ 4:33 P.M.



- attorney in Conn.
- works for himself -
- real estate man - finds property

Foster used to be attorney for Walmart
Foster found out stocks for Walmart
were being "watered" + "gov't people"
"watered" - type of fraud that ^{were involved}
generates a lot of
money.

Believed he was killed because
of watered stock & gov't people
were involved.

Yale Law School - graduated in 1988
New York Bar member

→ ^{may} Call [redacted] in his office on 8/2/93 for
additional info.

[redacted]

home address -

[redacted]

office in his
home @

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Casolare, Sahew, Foster, etc —
all murders to shut up yet
all three were falsely labeled as
suicide.

1 August 1993
~~23 July 1993~~

Material herewith may shed considerable light
on motivations behind the murder of Vincent
Foster (See item #7 on last page).

If you have questions please feel free to
write or call me at my temporary address

in

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(7)-(C)

Wal-Mart stumbles to \$24.87

Sales forecasts worry investors, but analysts aren't bothered

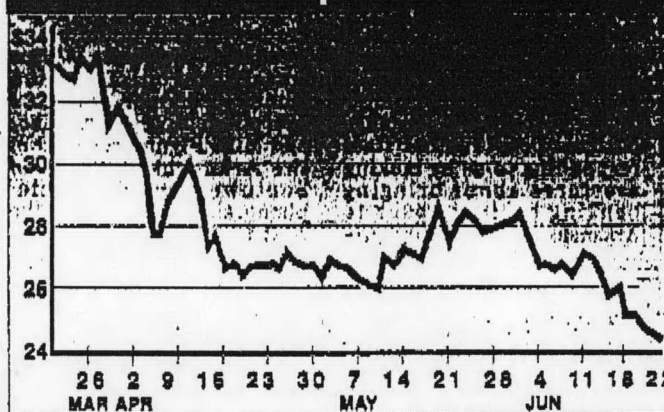
BY D.R. STEWART
Democrat-Gazette Business Writer

BENTONVILLE — Reacting to disappointing sales forecasts for the second quarter by Kmart, investors turned skittish on Wal-Mart Stores Inc. Tuesday, its stock dropping to a 52-week low before recovering to close at \$24.87, down 12 cents.

More than 8.2 million shares of Wal-Mart stock were traded, more than three times the average daily trading volume, but most analysts still rate the stock a long-term "buy."

Wal-Mart, the nation's largest retailer, is projecting 1993 sales of about \$68 billion. The company reported May sales of \$5.47 billion, an increase of 23 percent compared with the same

Wal-mart stock price



Wal-Mart's same-store sales ed sales below expectations, an-
alysts are looking for the same

Arkansas Democrat Gazette
• • • WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1993
Page 1 D



Postal, Business and Communication Services

MAIL BOXES ETC. USA

CWH
8/6/93

Fax Message

Fax 202-690-5100

To: Detective Mark LIN

From:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Date: August 6 1993

Header + 2

[REDACTED]
FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 5, 1993

VIA FAX [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Re: [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

I understand that you do not believe that I was "warned by a [REDACTED] that some WALMART insiders (possibly F.B.I. people) were killing other WALMART insiders and making it look as if it was a suicide."

It is true and I have enclosed some of his correspondence for your review. You may call him at [REDACTED]

You may also contact Detective Marklin at 202-690-5050.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

cc: Detective Marklin
George Stefanopoulos
Guido Calabresi
Connecticut Bar Association
Judge William B. Lewis
Frank H. D'andrea Jr.
Bob Cohn (Newsweek)

Fax Cover Sheet

C.O. COPIES169 E. Franklin St.
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Phone: (919) 967-6633**Fax # 919-942-3299***cut
1-31-94*Fax # to: 202-690-5100 Date: 1/30/94To (Name): Detective Marklin

Company: _____

Phone # _____

From (Name):

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Company: _____

Phone #: _____

You should have received 2 pages including this cover sheet.
Please call the sender if you are missing any pages.

Notes/Messages:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

January 30, 1994

Ralph and Maria Evans
Evans Farm Inn
1696 Chain Bridge Road
McLean, Va 22101

VIA FACSIMILE 703-821-3396

Dear Ralph and Maria Evans:

I appreciate your willingness to discuss with me this morning your patron Vince Foster.

As you now understand it is very important that you ascertain the dates when Mr. Foster ate in your restaurant and the people whom he was with, if possible.

I suggest you immediately contact Detective Marklin of the United States Park Police, 1100 Ohio Drive, S.W. Washington, DC 20242 (Facsimile 202- 690-5100).

You may also want to send a copy of your correspondence to David Asman the Managing Editor of the Wall Street Journal (Facsimile 212-416-2658).

cc David Asman
Partners of Rose Law Firm
Martin Stolz, NY Times
Bob Cohen, Newsweek
Detective Marklin
Hillary Clinton, Esq.
Guido Calabresi, Dean of Yale Law School

From : [redacted]

19.05.1993 05:00 PM

P01

August 9, 1993

Attention: Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: [redacted]

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

We FAXED the information to you this date in regard to the sequential, cause and effect, relationship between the supposed "firing" of William Sessions and the suicide of Vincent Foster because we suspected that Foster chose the Fort Marcy site in order to leave us a clue. We asked ourselves the following questions:

- (1) Since Foster died between 1:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M., it had to be daylight when he killed himself. Why did he shoot himself in broad daylight where someone could see him, and, perhaps, stop him?
- (2) Why didn't Foster shoot himself in his car? Why did he walk 200 feet?
- (3) Why didn't Foster go into the woods? Why would he shoot himself right in front of a tourist attraction?
- (4) Why did Foster arrange his position so that his body would be found "slumped over" a civil war cannon?

If our theory is correct (as described in our July 23rd FAX to Janet Reno) that Foster killed himself in protest over the payment of "hush money" to William Sessions, we believe that Vincent Foster would have left a clue as to why he martyred himself. Foster was a very bright man. He would have foreseen that Bernard Nussbaum would destroy any note left by Foster. Therefore, Foster knew that he must leave a clue which couldn't be "shredded" by those involved in the cover-up.

Webster's Dictionary defines "martyr" as: One who by his death bears witness to the truth.

We believe that Vincent Foster left us an instruction as he martyred himself. The instruction was:

"See Sessions."

"See the matter of William Steele Sessions," if you want to know (URTS 16318) DocId: 70105196 Page 76

The choice of the Civil War Fort and the Civil War cannon was to tell us the reason for Foster's martyrdom even if Bernard Nussbaum and his gang destroyed any note which Foster left. The Civil War was the clue. The Civil War was fought to prevent the "secession" of the South from the Union.

"secession"

"See Sessions"

Were it not for the other information which we have transmitted to you this date, we would consider the above a rather "obtuse" theory. However, when viewed in the light of the timing, i.e. the timing of Foster's death in relation to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions, we think that it is clear why Vincent Foster chose a Civil War site and why he chose to be found "slumped" over a Civil War cannon.

It will be fascinating to see what route this information takes in finding its way to Bernard Nussbaum and Webster Hubbell. The minimum sentence for OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE under the Federal Guidelines is four years and nine months without parole. We would suggest that you hand deliver this information to Janet Reno.

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

From [redacted]

Aug. 10. 1993 01:02 PM

P01

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

*awH
8/16/93*

August 10, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: Our second FAX of August 9, 1993

Based on discussions with certain outside advisers, we have rewritten the subject FAX, i.e. letter. The revised letter is transmitted below.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature block]

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 9, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

Earlier today, we FAXED to you 20 pages of information in regard to the sequential, cause and effect, relationship between the supposed "firing" of William Sessions and the suicide of Vincent Foster. As we explained, the reason for sending you that information is that we suspect that Foster chose the Fort Marcy site in order to leave you a non-destructible "suicide note." In pursuing this line of reasoning, we asked ourselves the following questions:

- (1) Since Foster died between 1:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M., it had to be daylight when he killed himself. Why did he shoot himself in broad daylight where someone could see him, and, perhaps, stop him?
- (2) Since Fort Marcy closes at sundown (which means a Park Policeman shows up to close it), it can be deduced that it was more important to Foster that he be found in Fort Marcy than it was that his suicide be conducted in private or under the cover of darkness. Why was it so important to Foster that he be found in Fort Marcy?
- (3) Why didn't Foster shoot himself in the privacy of his car? Why did he walk 200 yards?
- (3) Why didn't Foster go into the woods? After walking the distance of two football fields, why would he shoot himself right in front of a tourist attraction--a Civil War cannon? If you examine the picture of the cannon in the August 2nd, 1993 NEWSWEEK, you will see that, after walking 200 yards from his car, Foster was a matter of feet from full seclusion in the forest.
- (4) Why did Foster arrange his position so that his body would be found in broad daylight "slumped over" a Civil War cannon?
- (5) Why did Foster choose a Civil War site rather than a site having to do with the founding of our country, the Constitution (1787), the Declaration of Independence, e.g. a Revolutionary War site?

Our July 23rd FAX to Janet Reno (which was FAXED to you earlier today) describes our theory that Foster killed himself in protest over the payment of "hush money" to William Sessions. If that theory is correct, we believe that Vincent Foster would have left a "statement" as to why he martyred himself. Foster was a very bright man. He would have foreseen that Bernard Nussbaum would destroy any note left by Foster. Therefore, Foster knew that he must leave a "suicide note" which couldn't be "shredded" by those involved in the cover-up.

Webster's Dictionary defines "martyr" as: "One who by his death bears witness to the truth." We believe that Vincent Foster left us an instruction as he martyred himself. The instruction was:

"See Sessions."

"See the matter of William Steele Sessions," if you want to know the truth."

The choice of the Civil War Fort and the Civil War cannon was to tell us the reason for Foster's martyrdom even if Bernard Nussbaum and his gang destroyed any note which Foster left. The Civil War was the clue. The Civil War was fought to prevent the "secession" of the South from the Union. In addition to being called the "War between the States," that war was also called the "War of Secession."

"secession"

"See Sessions"

Were it not for the other information which we have transmitted to you this date, we would consider the above a rather "obtuse" theory. However, when viewed in the light of the timing, i.e. the timing of Foster's death in relation to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions (within 24 hours), we think that it is clear why Vincent Foster chose a Civil War site and why he chose to be found "slumped" over a Civil War cannon.

It will be fascinating to see what route this information takes in finding its way to Bernard Nussbaum and Webster Hubbell. The minimum sentence for OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE under the Federal Guidelines is four years and nine months without parole. We would suggest that you hand deliver this information to Janet Reno.

We notice that THE NEW YORK TIMES refers to you professionals as the "keep-off-the-grass-cops."

Sincerely,

From : [redacted]

09.1993 02:43 PM

P01

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 9, 1993

Attention Sergeant Markland
National Park Service
VIA FAX: 301-492-5564

Re: The death of Vincent Foster

It is our opinion that the absolutely last thing in the world that Bernard Nussbaum, Philip Heymann and Webster Hubbell want is for you to discover the real reason why Vincent Foster took his own life. If you discover the true reason, you will uncover crimes involving not one, but all, of the major newspaper chains in the United States. Fear of this possibility has resulted in the newspapers shutting down any further articles on Foster's death. However, before they muzzled their reporters, the monopoly newspapers printed nationwide and article by William Safire of THE NEW YORK TIMES describing the Park Police as "adept at catching parkway speeders and removing cats from trees, but ill-equipped for White House confrontation."

The first document FAXED below is a FAX that was received by Janet Reno on Friday, July 23rd. That same day, the second document below was received by 250 of the institutional investors who own 79% of GANNETT CO., INC. That company, GANNETT, publishes U.S.A. TODAY and 81 daily monopoly newspapers. The GANNETT letter was the seventh of a series of seven letters which were sent by the undersigned to the owners of GANNETT describing criminal activity on the part of GANNETT in creating illegal monopolies.

The other documents transmitted are self-explanatory.

We are at your service, if there is anything we can do. If nothing else, we hope our contribution is to call your attention to an oversight on the part of the press. The press has failed to call the public's attention to the fact that Vincent Foster killed himself WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS of the supposed "firing" of William Sessions.

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)

FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

July 23, 1993

General Janet Reno
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
VIA FAX: 202-514-4371

Dear General Reno,

The attached letter dated July 20, 1993 was written before Vincent Foster committed suicide. We think the information in the letter could explain Mr. Foster's death.

The obvious explanation for Foster's death is that Foster thought the President was making a mistake which Foster thought would "bring down the Presidency." When President Clinton chose to ignore Foster's advice and risk impeachment, Foster thought that the only way he could "save the presidency" was by committing suicide. Foster reasoned:

- (1) Foster's suicide would bring the President to his senses and result in the President "saving his Presidency."
- (2) Assuming the President didn't change his collision course with destruction of the Presidency, Foster didn't want to be around to face the tragedy, as was the fate of Colson, Ehrlichmann and Haldemann.

We believe that Foster drew his conclusions from WATERGATE. We believe that Foster advised the President of the wisdom which is common to those who lived through WATERGATE. That wisdom is the following:

If Nixon had stopped WATERGATE at the earliest possible moment by firing Mitchell, Nixon would have finished his term. Firing Mitchell may have led to the firing of Ehrlichmann, Haldeman, Colson, etc., but it would have "saved Nixon's Presidency."

We think that Foster thought that President Clinton should fire Webster Hubbell (and, perhaps, even himself, i.e. Foster) for actions taken by the Justice Department between the inauguration and the swearing in of you, General Reno. One such action is described in the attached letter. We believe that Foster thought "paying off" William Sessions was just another effort at covering up a crime which had already been discovered. Vincent Foster committed suicide within 24 hours of Clinton's decision to deceive the American public about Sessions' "firing."

From :

09.1993 02:43 PM

P03

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

July 20, 1993

Dear Institutional Investor in GANNETT CO., INC.,

The DIRECTOR OF THE F.B.I., William Sessions, got fired! Do you believe that? We don't!

Just before leaving office the Republicans "set up" William Sessions. We can understand why the Democrats would want to get rid of a Republican, but why did both the Republicans and the Democrats want to "can" William Sessions?

To say that the Republicans were concerned about Sessions' alleged "personal use" of government funds and airplanes is ridiculous. Attorney General William Barr released the "evidence" against Sessions just a few days before Barr left office. Barr could have released that information months before, which would have allowed President Bush to fire Sessions. Bush could then have named a Republican to serve as Director of the F.B.I. for the next ten years.

Why didn't Bush want to fire Sessions and take advantage of the opportunity to name a new Director? The answer is, we believe, that Sessions knew too much about the sale of "freedom from prosecution" during the Bush and Reagan administrations. In other words, Sessions was in position to "squeal" on Presidents Reagan and Bush.

In our last letter dated July 2nd, 1993, we explained how the Attorney General can sell "freedom from prosecution." We explained how rich corporations and wealthy individuals can send millions of dollars as a "retainer" to the Attorney General's designated private law firm in exchange for "failure to prosecute" on the part of the United States Department of Justice. Particularly, we explained how illegal newspaper monopolies have been created in the United States over the last 14 years as the result of "no action letters" issued by Attorneys General. We pointed out that such illegal activity on the part of the "media" in the United States has eliminated the "watchdog" function of the press--at least as it applies to reporting on corruption in the Justice Department and in the Courts. The truth is that the 23 companies which control "all major media in the United States" are "held hostage" by the government institutions for which they are the only "watchdog."

As usual with humans, "GREED," not William Sessions, was the real problem for the Republicans. During the Reagan and Bush years, the Republican Attorneys General did not share the proceeds from the sale of "freedom from prosecution" with

F.B.I. Director Sessions. We think Sessions demanded a "cut." The Republicans not only didn't want to pay Sessions, they wanted to fire the greedy S.O.B. But, they had to deal with the reality that if Sessions were fired in disgrace, thus ending Sessions' career, Sessions would probably "rat" on the crooked Attorneys General.

Obviously, the way to solve the Sessions problem was the age-old method used by organized crime to solve such problems, i.e. to pay Sessions some "hush money." Insatiable greed on the part of the Republican strategists prevented them from taking that obvious way out.

Some brilliant Republican strategist, a guy almost as smart as John Mitchell, concluded: "Why should WE pay off Sessions? Let's make the Democrats do it!"

So, the Republicans "sand-bagged" Sessions as they left office, and left it up to the Clinton administration to pay him off.

Wait! You readers are mentally asking the obvious question. Wouldn't the Democrats love to have Sessions "spill the beans" on the criminality of the Bush and Reagan administrations? Wouldn't that disclosure destroy any chance of the Republicans winning in 1996?

The bright lawyers on the Bush team foresaw that problem. The obvious solution was for the Republicans to make certain that the new Clinton administration sold "freedom from prosecution" while Sessions was still in office. In other words, make sure that Sessions "knew too much" about the Democrats, also. Then, if Sessions were not paid the hush money by the Democrats, Sessions would be in position to destroy the Clinton administration during Clinton's first term--a much bigger threat than whatever Sessions' testimony would do to the "out of office" Republicans.

So, it is our opinion that the Republicans made a deal with the new Democratic administration. The plan was that the Republican Attorney General would postpone from the Bush term to the Clinton term one gigantic sale of "freedom from prosecution," worth \$5 million or more. The "condition" for the postponement was that the Democrats must complete the sale while Sessions was still in office. The Democrats, instead of the Republicans, would get the \$5 million from the sale of a "no action letter" (which is another way to describe "freedom from prosecution") to the HEARST CORPORATION. The Democrats needed this money immediately to retire Clinton's campaign debt at WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS. (More about that later.)

The "condition" meant that the Democrats would inherit the obligation to buy Sessions' silence. The Republicans informed the Democrats that they were going to "sand-bag" Sessions just as they left office. We believe that Attorney General William

Barr gave the Democrats ample notice that he was going to turn over to the press evidence against Sessions. Barr warned the Democrats that the announcement to the press would occur just days before Barr resigned.

The Republicans reasoned correctly that once the American voters learned of Sessions' improprieties, they would not stand for his continuing as Director of the F.B.I. Therefore, leaving Sessions in his job would not be an option for President Clinton. Clinton would have to "dispose of" Sessions and pay him off.

Any reader who has stayed with us this long probably cannot imagine why, if Sessions were going to be paid off, he didn't just resign. Why did he go through the tension and anxiety of forcing the President to fire him?

The reader doesn't want to believe it, but the entire matter of the "firing" of William Sessions was orchestrated to deceive the American public. Once you review the events surrounding the supposed "firing" with that cynical point of view, it is obvious that the Clinton administration was "conning" all of us. They were relying on our naive faith in Democracy and the hammerlock which the executive branch and the judicial branch have on the 23 companies which control the media in the United States. They were counting on these two realities of American life to help them sell the American public a pile of bull-Neuharth.

If you will please forgive the digression, may we suggest that the reader gain assistance in understanding how lawyers plan and scheme such a grand deception as the Sessions "firing," by renting and watching the movie, THE STING. We, the American public, have taken the place of the gangster who was "conned" in that movie. We have been "conned" by the lawyers on Clinton's team who worked in concert with William Sessions to deceive not only the American public, but Janet Reno as well. They "pulled off" an incredibly complex "big con," like the one portrayed in THE STING.

Now, we can return to our previous point. We were trying to answer the question:

Why, if Sessions were going to be paid off, didn't he just resign? Why did he go through the tension and anxiety of forcing the President to fire him?

The answer is that there was much less chance that anyone would suspect the truth, i.e. that Sessions had been paid off, if Sessions appeared to be fired. The result, disgrace, was the same for Sessions regardless of whether he was fired or resigned. In fact, the firing may have been less damaging to Sessions since he didn't have to admit, even tacitly, any guilt in regard to the charges made against him.

We know that you are skeptical. We ask you to consider just one little part of the "big con." Just before the "firing," the LOS ANGELES TIMES quoted a source as follows: "Several days ago, two of Sessions' fellow Texans, former Democratic chairmen Robert Strauss and John White, met with him in Strauss' Washington law office and advised him to resign rather than be dismissed."

Now why were the two lawyers who chose to advise Sessions Democrats and not Republicans? Sessions was appointed by a Republican president! Take some time and think about it.

What was the Director of the F.B.I. doing answering the summons of a Democratic Washington lawyer? Why would Sessions go to Strauss' office, rather than the other way around?

It looks to us that Strauss and White were the "bag men" bringing the bribe to the head of our K.G.B. Of course Sessions answered their summons. He went to "pick up the loot" in a "bug free" office. Assuming nothing occurs as the result of the letter which you are reading, it is highly likely that Sessions will become a partner in some Texas law firm. His retirement account at that law firm will suddenly be endowed with millions of dollars.

Now, you must be wondering: Why were the the "lawyer-bag men" Texas lawyers? Why not New York Lawyers? Chicago lawyers? We believe that the answer is that Strauss and White were acting for the HEARST CORPORATION's newly created illegal monopoly newspaper in San Antonio, TEXAS. It is our guess that Sessions' bribe came from that monopoly newspaper. Why? Because that HEARST paper, the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, is the paper which purchased "freedom from prosecution" in the early days of the Clinton administration. In our opinion it was that newspaper company which sent the \$5 million which was used to pay off Bill Clinton's campaign debt at WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS.

Above, we explained our conclusion that the Republicans postponed one sale of "freedom from prosecution" from the Bush term to the Clinton term. We believe that the sale which was postponed was the sale of a "no action letter" for the HEARST CORPORATION. That letter promised HEARST "freedom from prosecution" when it created an illegal monopoly newspaper in San Antonio, Texas. HEARST would be allowed flagrantly to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act by acquiring the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS. Because HEARST already owned the only other newspaper in San Antonio, the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, an illegal monopoly would be created in San Antonio, TEXAS, which is good ol' Bill Sessions' hometown.

Hillary Clinton's old law partner, Webster Hubbell, apparently issued the required "no action letter" to the HEARST CORPORATION. Hubbell served as President Clinton's "acting Attorney General" (without Senate approval) between the time that Zoe Baird was

disgraced and the time the Janet Reno was confirmed. It was during that period that the "no action letter" was issued allowing the illegal monopoly in San Antonio.

Prior to serving as "acting Attorney General" (without Senate approval), Webster Hubbell was the managing partner of the law firm which had employed Hillary Clinton, the ROSE LAW FIRM in Little Rock, Arkansas. Hubbell is now the second in command at the Justice Department serving as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL under Janet Reno.

We enclose herewith a copy of a letter which we sent to each of the eighteen members of the Senate Judiciary Committee and to ten reporters at THE NEW YORK TIMES before Hubbell was confirmed as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. The letter, which begins on the reverse side of this page, describes the crime in San Antonio in non-lawyer language which even Al Neuharth could understand. Hubbell was confirmed despite our warning. No Senator, Republican or Democrat, asked Hubbell a single question during his confirmation hearing about illegal newspaper monopolies. Mr. Hubbell is now in charge of all "civil matters" at the United States Department of Justice which means that he is in position to sell "freedom from prosecution" to all white collar criminals, such as Al Neuharth and the current officers of GANNETT. Of course, you, as a shareholder of GANNETT, may have to send several million dollars as a "retainer" to the ROSE LAW FIRM to keep Al Neuharth, et al. out of jail.

It is interesting to note that Janet Reno was not allowed the privilege granted to virtually all other Generals of choosing her own second in command. Before Janet Reno was even announced as a possible nominee for the office of Attorney General, Webster Hubbell was named by President Clinton as the President's nominee for ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Isn't this a wonderful system of government which we have left for our kids? Don't you think your clients or principals will be proud when they learn that you have faithfully backed GANNETT CO., INC.? They will learn all about GANNETT from our soon-to-be-published book entitled [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

From: [redacted]

09.1993 02:43 PM

P08

[redacted]
FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

April 12, 1993

Senator Joseph R. Biden
CHAIRMAN, Senate Judiciary Committee
221 Senate Russell Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510-0802

Dear Senator Biden,

Webster L. Hubbell is an alleged co-conspirator in a \$185 million crime. If the Senate Judiciary Committee confirms Mr. Hubbell as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, it may as well have all 18 Senators stand-up before C-SPAN's cameras and give the American citizens an internationally famous obscene gesture.

After President Clinton was inaugurated and before THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote its article on January 24, 1993, Mr. Hubbell made it quite clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in charge at the Justice Department. The crime in which Mr. Hubbell appears to be a co-conspirator was committed at about 11 a.m. on January 27, 1993. At that time, Mr. Hubbell was "working out of the Attorney General's suite of offices." He cannot deny responsibility, if for no other reason, because he did not lift a finger to stop the crime. Furthermore, he did not take the only action left for a shocked and outraged citizen in these days of monopoly newspapers--he did not inform the broadcast press that a crime was in progress. As was demonstrated in the Zoe Baird disgrace, the American people, if informed by the electronic media in time, will step in to correct a problem at "Justice" if the politicians are too cowardly so to do.

The alleged crime is a criminal violation by the HEARST CORPORATION of the Celler-Kefauver Act. The crime occurred:

"At about 11 a.m., Texas time when the U.S. Justice Department announced it would permit HEARST CORP. to buy the rival SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS from Rupert Murdoch's NEWS CORP. LTD, and to fold the LIGHT" (the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT newspaper). The amount criminally transferred was \$185 million. EDITOR & PUBLISHER, which is responsible for the above quote, went on to say: The Justice Department said the LIGHT "meets the requirements of the 'failing firm defense'" under antitrust law.

In her confirmation hearings, Janet Reno said that she hadn't been involved with antitrust law since law school. Therefore, she, like FOMA # [redacted] (URTS 16313) DocId:30105196 Page 88 failing firm defense" is under antitrust law. However, there is not one

career professional in the U.S. Justice Department, Antitrust Division, who does not know damn well that the deal in San Antonio did not meet the standards of "the failing firm defense." All you have to do is to take the testimony of those career professionals, and the American public will make certain that Webster L. Hubbell is not confirmed.

There is no one who deserves to be a U.S. Senator who shouldn't be able to understand what happened in San Antonio and why it is a crime under our country's antitrust laws. We, who are laymen, are going to explain why Mr. Hubbell is alleged to have committed a crime by "permitting" a \$185 million combination in restraint of trade in San Antonio. Mr. Hubbell and his crowd would like to confuse the non-lawyer Senators and the public with unfamiliar phrases like "the failing firm defense." We are going to try to simplify the explanation of what occurred by using a simple analogy and by using words which are familiar to every citizen.

ANALOGY

For the purpose of this explanation, suppose that a new disease epidemic (like A.I.D.S.) results in 90% of the women being unable to have babies. Thus, new births would drop by approximately 90%. Now, suppose that, as a result, people become willing to pay millions of dollars to adopt a baby. Naturally, we would expect our government to step in to make sure that it isn't "just the greedy rich" who are able to adopt babies. So, suppose Congress passes a law which says that no one who has parented a living child can adopt a baby. The new law is called "the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption Act."

Time goes by, and it turns out that there are too many seriously retarded and deformed babies being put up for adoption which are not adopted. So, the Supreme Court rules that it's OK for a family that has parented a living child to adopt a baby, if and only if, the baby to be adopted is a seriously deformed and retarded baby. This compassionate ruling by the Supreme Court is called "the failing baby defense."

In California, there is a rich married couple with the last name of Hearst. Mr. and Mrs. Hearst are fortunate because Mrs. Hearst has borne a child. However, the newborn is a seriously deformed and retarded baby. The Hearst family names the baby "Light."

Mr. and Mrs. Hearst decide that they would rather have a "normal" baby than the one God has given them. They would like to "get rid of" their own baby and to adopt a "normal" baby. However, the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption Act prevents them from legally adopting because they have parented a baby which is still living.

Since the Hearsts are rich, they decide that the Sherman

Anti-greed Adoption law doesn't apply to people like them. So, they pay \$185 million to adopt a "normal" baby. In addition, they send a \$5 million "retainer" to the "acting" Attorney General's "old" law firm, the MASSA' JACK LAW FIRM. The "acting" Attorney General announces, as though he is King, that he is going to "permit" the Hearsts to violate the Sherman Anti-greed Adoption law.

Once the Hearst family takes their newly adopted, \$185 million baby safely home, they no longer have any use for the baby which they parented, the deformed and retarded baby named "Light." So, they torture "Light" to death. Some pesky trade journal asks the "acting" Attorney General about the gruesome death of "Light," and the "acting" Attorney General says that the murder of "Light" met the "failing baby defense."

The Chairman of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee finds out about the death of "Light." This Senator is a lawyer who has been on the Senate Judiciary Committee for many years. He suspects that the "acting" Attorney General is mistaken about whether or not the rigid standards of the "failing baby defense" were met in the case of the Hearst baby. The Chairman suspects that the Hearsts have committed a \$185 million crime with the "permission" of the "acting" Attorney General. The suspicious Senator asks the "acting" Attorney General the following questions at a confirmation hearing:

- (1) The Supreme Court provided "the failing baby defense" in order to allow a family to adopt a seriously deformed and retarded baby. How can it be used by the Hearsts, who had a living child which they parented, to justify the adoption of a baby which is not deformed and not retarded?
- (2) The Supreme Court provided "the failing baby defense" to make certain that both babies survive. How can you, as "acting" Attorney General of the United States, possibly use this compassionate ruling of the Supreme Court as justification for killing one of the babies?
- (3) Since when is the Attorney General some type of despotic ruler who hands out "permits?" Our understanding is that the Attorney General can only decide whether or not to prosecute the Hearsts criminally on behalf of the American people. How could you represent to the American people that your decision is the law in these United States?

The "acting" Attorney General says that he doesn't give a damn about the Supreme Court or baby "Light." He says that what he cares about is the \$5 million "retainer" which was sent to his "old" law firm. The Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee asks him:

FOIA # none (URTS 16313) DocId: 70105196 Page 90

- (1) Don't you think that "retainer" was really a bribe?
- (2) Don't you think we should have a law against such bribes?

The "acting" Attorney General says that he is only an "expert" on civil matters, and that the Senator should pose the two questions above to Attorney General Reno who is an expert on criminal matters.

(end of ANALOGY)

Now, Senator, we are not going to insult your intelligence by substituting the names of the newspapers in the above analogy. However, we do think we should explain why the death of the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT can be described as a "gruesome torture-murder."

It is interesting to note that in the 1930 case which first allowed "the failing firm defense," the INTERNATIONAL SHOE v. F.T.C. case, the Supreme Court made the following statement: "If aid be needed to fortify the conclusion, it may be found in the familiar presumption of rightfulness which attaches to human conduct in general." We wonder what that 1930 Court would have to say about the "rightfulness" of the "human conduct" of the heirs of William Randolph Hearst.

The Hearst family had owned the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT for seventy years. The LIGHT employees, some of whom had served the family for most of that time, were fired a few hours after Mr. Hubbell and his crowd made their announcement. The employees were not even allowed to print a "deathbed edition." Virtually no LIGHT journalists were hired by the surviving EXPRESS-NEWS. This is in complete contrast to the case of INTERNATIONAL SHOE where the Supreme Court stated that it was a "vitally important" consideration that the "personnel and organization of the MCELWAIN factories could be retained." (MCELWAIN was "the failing firm.")

In order to gain monopoly profits and to eliminate that dreadful human conduct known as "competition," the HEARST CORPORATION entered into an illegal contract with Rupert Murdoch, owner of the SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS. Murdoch agreed that he would sell his newspaper to HEARST, if and only if, HEARST would agree not to fire any of Mr. Murdoch's employees. Mr. Murdoch seems to have walked away as a co-conspirator in a crime with \$185 million of illegally earned money in his pocket. However, at least he showed some evidence of what the 1930 Supreme Court referred to as the "rightfulness which attaches to human conduct in general." Murdoch made certain that his employees still had their jobs. The heirs of William Randolph Hearst walked away on the backs of 600 loyal employees who were "put on the street." That's what Webster L. Hubbell considers to be the "rightfulness of human conduct."

The use of "the failing firm defense" to justify what happened in San Antonio is so preposterous that it is difficult for us to believe that President Clinton could propose Webster L. Hubbell as an "extra gun" on a posse--much less propose him as one of the top law enforcement officials in the United States. The Supreme Court allowed INTERNATIONAL SHOE to acquire McELWAIN ("the failing firm") because two requirements were satisfied, A and B. "A" was the requirement by the Court that the merger not "result in substantial lessening of competition." "B" was the requirement of proof that "the failing firm" being acquired "faced the grave probability of a business failure." Any lawyer who concludes that closing the SAN ANTONIO LIGHT did not lessen competition in the newspaper business in San Antonio should check into John Mitchell's old cell at Federal Corrections. Any lawyer who argues that The SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, the firm being acquired, was a "failing firm" (it had just spent \$47 million on new printing presses) ought to get a job doing "Green Card" research for Zoe Baird.

We conclude that Webster L. Hubbell was a co-conspirator in a \$185 million crime. Please do not insult the American people by confirming him as ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sincerely,



cc: Masa' Jack Stephens, ATTORNEY GENERAL IN FACT

P.S. In his perceptive article in THE AMERICAN SPECTATOR (October, 1992), James Ring Adams comments on the importance of the Stephens family to then candidate Clinton's campaign:

The Stephens family and friends raised more than \$100,000 in crucial early money. In January, 1992, the Stephens-controlled WORTHEN NATIONAL BANK OF ARKANSAS granted the campaign a \$2 million line of credit. On the eve of the triumphant Democratic national convention, Clinton's campaign owed \$4 million, much of it to Worthen.

We suspect that the \$5 million or so "retainer" usually paid to the Attorney General's "old" law firm in the creation of an illegal newspaper monopoly may have gone to retire the debt at Worthen National Bank of Arkansas. We would not be surprised if an investigation were to prove that the payment was channeled as a "retainer" through the ROSE LAW FIRM. That firm was Hillary Clinton's former law firm (see REPORTS 163413 DocId:370105196 Page 22). We call that firm "MASA' JACK'S LAW FIRM, because it served as Masa' Jack Stephens' mouthpiece when he assisted the crooks at BCCI.

From : [redacted]

09.1993 02:43 PM

P13

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 2, 1993J

General Janet Reno
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
VIA FAX: 202-514-4371

Dear General Reno,

It seems to us that you have three choices:

(1) You can resign like Elliot Richardson did in "The Saturday Night Massacre." In his book BORN AGAIN, Colson says of that event: "A storm of public outrage swept the nation. The impeachment machinery was unleashed amidst a rising clamor for Nixon's resignation."

(2) You can expose the fact that all of our Attorneys General who succeeded Griffin Bell have been crooks. If you choose this alternative, you will take a place in history comparable to that enjoyed by Patrick Henry.

(3) You can join in the cover-up. Before you choose this alternative, we suggest that you read the letter transmitted below which was FAXED not only to ROLLING STONE, but to all of the obvious political journals not controlled by one of the "media giants."

Sincerely,

[redacted]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

[REDACTED]

August 2, 1993

Jann S. Wenner
ROLLING STONE
VIA FAX: 212-767-8200

Dear Mr. Wenner,

The documents transmitted below seek to explain (1) Why Vincent Foster killed himself, and (2) why Vincent Foster killed himself within 24 hours of the supposed "firing" of William Sessions.

The two documents have previously been FAXED to:

July 23, 1993-Janet Reno
July 27, 1993-Ronald Ostrow- LOS ANGELES TIMES
July 28, 1993-Michael Kramer-TIME
July 28, 1993-Ken Bacon-THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
July 28, 1993- Douglas Jehl-THE NEW YORK TIMES
July 30, 1993-Michael Isikoff-THE WASHINGTON POST
July 30, 1993- Howard Fineman and Bob Cohn-NEWSWEEK
July 30, 1993-Ken Walsh-U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT

Each of the above, except Janet Reno, is employed by one of the 23 companies which James Squires, former Publisher of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, says control "all major media from newspapers to movies" in the United States. Virtually all of the 23 companies and their well-paid Chief Executive Officers have a reason why they would want to cover-up the crimes committed over the last 14 years by the media companies in creating illegal monopoly newspapers. Therefore, not one of them has even mentioned to the American public:

- (1) The possibility that Foster's death had a relationship to the supposed "firing" of William Sessions which "firing" occurred within the 24 hours of Foster's suicide.
- (2) The possibility that William Sessions was "paid-off" to accept the humiliation of being the only Director of the F.B.I. ever to be fired. The pay-off was "hush-money" so that Sessions wouldn't squeal on those media companies which have been involved in the creation of illegal newspaper monopolies.

We suggest that the documents below explain all too clearly the statement which TIME attributed to the now dead Foster:

"Before FOIA was enacted, we thought of ourselves as good people."

FOIA # 70105196 Page 94
JRS 16313 DocId:70105196

We can understand why Foster would have difficulty living with himself after being a reluctant participant in the pay-off of William Sessions, the Director of the F.B.I.

It appears to us that it will be up to you to explain the documents below to the American public. The first document is a FAX received by Janet Reno on July 23rd. The second is a letter received on the same day by 250 of the institutional investors who own 79% of GANNETT CO., INC. The GANNETT letter is one of a series of seven letters received by that mailing list describing criminal activity on the part of GANNETT CO., INC. in creating illegal monopolies in Nashville, Tennessee and Cincinnati, Ohio.

To our knowledge, none of the publications whose reporters have received the two documents below has mentioned in print the possibility of a connection between the "firing" of William Sessions and Foster's suicide. It is also interesting that none of the papers has mentioned whether or not Foster's torn-up note was handwritten. "Available Jones" Gergen has told us on television that the note was undated and unsigned. If it is not handwritten, then we would be tempted to conclude that it was "manufactured" by the White House to assist in covering-up the true reason why Foster took his own life. THE NEW YORK TIMES and others seem to be joining in an effort to make us believe that whatever that note says is THE reason, possibly a manufactured reason, why Foster killed himself. A NEW YORK TIMES essay by William Safire published today seems to be "setting us up" to accept whatever that note says, whether or not handwritten, as gospel. Safire writes:

Someone who has read the reconstructed page of notes assures me that it reveals no fear of any new scandal. When the page is released--preferably by special counsel looking into Travelgate and its sad aftermath--it will merely show a careworn man listing reasons for quitting his job.

If you, as one of the few journalists not controlled by the 23 media giants, let down the American public by NOT calling attention to possibility of the Sessions' firing being the reason for Foster's death, you need not feel as though you have deprived the American public of their last hope. We have made sure that the "little people" in the Justice Department will bore from within to bring the responsible parties to justice. There is nothing easier to destroy than an organization which knows that its chief executive is covering up a crime.

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

From : [redacted]

09.1993 02:43 PM

P16

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 3, 1993

Robert Reno
VIA FAX: 212-696-0396

On July 20th, while we were writing a letter to the Institutional Investors at Gannett (copy to you Mr. Reno) Vincent Foster was at Fort Marcy putting a .38 caliber Colt revolver in his mouth. We believe our letter and Mr. Foster's suicide concerned the same subject.

When we learned of Mr. Foster's death, we FAXED the letter transmitted below together with the GANNETT letter (which you, Mr. Reno, should have received on the same day) to the Attorney General.

We suspect that Webster Hubbell is intercepting all of our letters to General Reno. Therefore, we are FAXING below the letter which we sent to General Reno Yesterday.

We are also FAXING below a letter which was FAXED today to all journalists such as you, Mr. Reno, who had received a copy of the July 20 GANNETT letter.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature box]

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 3, 1993

Robert Reno, Business Desk, NEWSDAY
VIA FAX: 212-696-0396

Suppose you, Mr. Limbaugh, were an American citizen who wondered why Vincent Foster killed himself. Wouldn't you ask the following questions?

- (1) We understand that the President's White House Counsel, Bernard Nussbaum, was in charge of looking for an explanation for Foster's suicide on the night of Foster's death.* Doesn't it make sense that Nussbaum would have looked almost immediately in Foster's brief case--not wait eight days to look there?
- (2) Wouldn't it make common sense that Nussbaum would examine all of the documents in the brief case--not just some of them? Wouldn't Nussbaum be particularly suspicious of a document torn into 20 pieces?*
- (3) Why would Foster write notes which indicate that he is contemplating resignation, tear-up the notes, and place the twenty pieces in the "bottom" of his brief case? Why wouldn't Foster throw the garbage in a waste basket? Or, since Foster's office must have had a shredder, why wouldn't he shred the notes?
- (4) "Available Jones" Gergen has told us on national television that Foster's notes were "undated and unsigned." Why haven't we been told whether or not the notes were handwritten? If they were not handwritten, isn't it highly probable that they have been "manufactured" in an effort to cover-up the true reason for Foster's death?
- (5) Why was Foster's office "not sealed until midmorning of the day after his body was found?"*
- (6) Isn't it true that the reason for the eight day delay in telling us about the torn-up note was that it took that long to "manufacture" the story of torn-up notes? Isn't the true purpose of the torn-up note to "throw us off the track" as to the true reason why Foster thought that he would rather die than face what Nussbaum is trying to cover-up?

It is incredible to us that a scheming lawyer like Bernard Nussbaum could think that he is so smart and the American public so dumb that he, Nussbaum, could persuade the American public that the "torn paper caper" explains why Vincent Foster put a 38 pistol in his mouth and squirted his brains over Fort Marcy National Park.

It is incredible to us that THE NEW YORK TIMES could join the deception by printing the following conclusion of William Safire:

Someone who has read the reconstructed page of notes assures me that it reveals no fear of any new scandal. When the page is released--preferably by special counsel looking into Travlegate and its sad aftermath--it will merely show a careworn man listing reasons for quitting his job.

We, the American public, are being set up by Mr. Safire and others in the press who are used to manipulating the American public. Mr. Safire sees the citizens as being children looking under their pillows to see what he and the other journalists have left for them today. There was a day when Mr. Safire and his ilk could get away with that. No more! Mr. Safire is no Tooth Fairy!

Likewise, Bernard Nussbaum and his gang of slimy lawyers are not the Tooth Fairy, either. The American public could care less about the manufactured notes which we suspect that Nussbaum tore-up and placed in Foster's brief case eight days after his death. What the American public wants to know is what policy decision was made immediately before Foster's death which decision Foster vehemently opposed.

Obviously, we cannot count on THE NEW YORK TIMES to interview the White House staff and learn the answer. However, there is somewhere in that White House a "Deep Throat," a patriot, who will arrange to pass the information to a journalist who will serve his countrymen. We can only hope that our 1993 "Deep Throat" has sense enough to see from the above that he cannot trust THE NEW YORK TIMES or any of the other "giant media companies." That does not necessarily mean that he cannot trust one of the journalists who works for one of those firms. Such a journalist could take the information to the proper publisher. We can only hope that "Deep Throat" finds a truly independent journalist.

Are you, Mr. Reno, that journalist?

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

August 4, 1993

Mr. Robert Reho
FAX: 212-696-0396

Vincent Foster died because he couldn't stand to see the good in the Clinton administration destroyed by the bad. So far, Vincent Foster's death means nothing. However, you will be pleased to know that a LETTER OF INTENT has been signed between our company and one of the South's most famous authors, a man with a legal background. Under the contract, which is currently being drafted, he will become co-author of our book [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] We are almost certain, therefore, that Vincent Foster did not die in vain.

However, as long as the word "almost" is in the above paragraph, we cannot put down our pens. We are reminded of the magnificent quote which is attributed to Ben Bradlee of THE WASHINGTON POST: "There ain't no quit in me." Please be on notice, Washington, there ain't no quit in us!

We now have a situation where two divisions of our government are trying to cover-up the crime that resulted in Foster's death:

- (1) The Executive branch: Clinton faces impeachment if it is proven that "hush money" was paid to William Sessions.

Webster Hubbell and possibly even Janet Reno face jail terms if it is proven that the Justice Department sold "freedom from prosecution" to THE HEARST CORPORATION.

- (2) The Fourth Estate: All of the 23 giant media companies are afraid that disclosure of the sale of "freedom from prosecution" to THE HEARST CORPORATION will cause the stocks of GANNETT, KNIGHT-RIDDER, DOW JONES, NEW YORK TIMES, WASHINGTON POST, TIMES-MIRROR, TRIBUNE CO., SCRIPPS, ETC., ETC., ETC. to come crashing down. All of these companies will find it difficult to prove that they, too, didn't buy "freedom from prosecution" in creating illegal newspaper monopolies. The statute of limitations on sherman Act crimes does not begin until the crime has been discovered.

Since the giant media companies have found out that the pay-off of Sessions was the reason for Vincent Foster's death, they

have promptly silenced their cowardly reporters. THE NEW YORK TIMES has gone so far as to instruct the American press to "shut-up" about Vincent Foster. According to the TIMES, we should simply "assume" that Foster blew his brains out because of "travelgate." We should simply "assume" that the torn-up note supposedly found in Foster's brief case explains that Foster couldn't take the "heat" of two sentences of criticism in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, so, at age 48, with three children, he killed himself.

The most outrageous advice of the THE mighty NEW YORK TIMES is that we should wait until a special prosecutor is miraculously appointed to investigate "travelgate." Then, after that sage makes his or her report public, will be, in the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the appropriate time for the citizens to find out what's in the torn-up note that has been playing "hide-and-seek" for eight days with master-sleuth Bernard Nussbaum.

We are now seeing the yellow streak which we all suspected was like a double-yellow line on the backs of the syndicated columnists and the great journalists. For the last 14 years, those revered champions of the First Amendment have told us that the monopoly profit motive influenced only the high-paid executives--not the journalists. (Of course we refer to the "journalists" who "made the cut" after Al Neuharth and his clones fired all but a skeleton staff of reporters.) Now we see, don't we? The cowards are wiping their floppy discs clean as the maintenance men at Fort Marcy wipe the blood off the Civil War cannon on which Vincent Foster's body slumped as he died.

Like the gallant soldiers of the Civil War, Foster made his last argument with a loaded gun. He was an Officer of the Court who gave up on our system of justice. Twenty-four hours after he saw the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation walk away with bags of illegal monopoly newspaper money, Vince Foster ceased to be.

Yesterday, we sent the FAX below to the publications which seem to think they control public opinion in the United States. Today, we are sending it to you because we know that the "money-boys" at those publications will kill any effort to expose the pay-off of William Sessions. Soon, we will know whether that is true of your publication as well.

Sincerely,

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

8/5/93 @ 1:44 PM

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

[redacted] said there was a discussion held in the office in mid to late 1981 when a person known to him as [redacted] predicted that the Governor of Arkansas would be elected president and a guy by the name of Foster would be shot over a Cannon. This took place in Washington, D.C.

[redacted] said he is an unemployed architect

He said [redacted] still lives in the area of Chevy Chase.



XX

THE ROMAN NUMERAL XX IS USED BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO DESIGNATE AN AGENT WHO HAS BEEN BETRAYED OR "DOUBLE-CROSSED" BY HIS COUNTRY

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

CLINTON IS A QUEER



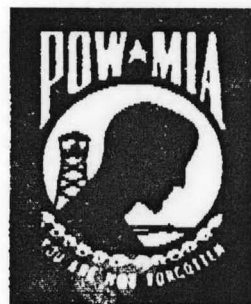
1ST CAVALRY DIVISION



101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION



MACV



GIẢI PHÓNG
VIỆT NAM!

Lt. Kenny Green
U.S. PARK POLICE
1100 Ohio Dr SW
Washington DC 20242

Sent by FAX to
(202)690-5100
August 2nd, 1993
TRANSMISSION CONFIRMED

I know you are working hard on the murder investigation of Vincent Foster and I wanted to pass along some information we have received in an effort to help. We feel a strong kinship with the family of poor Mr. Foster, as they are now being treated just like a POW/MIA family what with stonewalling, concealing evidence and obstructing the investigation. We want to see justice served and vengeance and retribution carried out against those responsible. Like POW/MIA families, there is no one coming forward to help the Fosters.

I know you must be angry after reading Tyrell's editorial yesterday in the Washington Times saying your department was inept and not capable of conducting a murder investigation and in effect comparing you to school crossing guards. I know from working with you in the past you are a man of character who will chase down all leads and do a good job.

We have spoken with several people who knew "Vinny" for many years and they all say it is inconceivable that he would commit suicide. He was a very tough guy. It seems, however, a lot of the Arkansas crowd are crooks; Foster and Hubbell are linked to CIA Drug Flights at Mena and Stephens, who bankrolled Clinton's Campaign 2 1/2 Million is being indicted in BCCI. Clinton received another \$7 million from the queers to guarantee unfettered access to the military. Foster would have been the man to broker the deal and when he couldn't deliver the goods, the queers whacked him in a known gay pickup park.

I am also told that Jennifer Flowers knows everything and isn't talking. If you follow the suicide scenario, one of the things that could have appalled Vinny was sitting in on the NSC briefing where Clinton was told about "Bright Lights" and all the POWs left behind in NAM. After hearing all of Clinton's grandiose promises and then see it was all just a lie and he asked, "My God Bill, now that you know about all those POWs, aren't you going to do something?", and Clinton's callous "Of course not" sickened Foster.

The main suicide scenario is about Foster and Clinton being gay lovers. It is well known that Bill and Hillary have not had sex with each other for years with Bill a stone fag who favors aggressive men and young boys and Hillary who went to an all-girls school and now spends a lot of time with Achtenberg and Shalala. Queers are insanely jealous (much more so than women) and it is believed Clinton dumped Foster for Sen John Kerry of Massachusetts. Kerry is a dapper dresser who uses 11 1/2 cans of hair spray a week. Clinton went jogging with him one morning last week. Kerry, a notorious sodomite, along with Franks and Studds form the "Queers Corner" in congress. Clinton in Little Rock two weeks ago visited a male friend for four hours and went in the apartment carrying

a fresh shirt on a hanger and left wearing it after obviously just showering. By the way, have either Clinton or Foster's blood been tested for HIV? When the jilted Foster threatened to blow the whistle on Clinton and POW/MIA, Mena, Ron Brown, etc., like Bush, Clinton decided "It was time for him to go" but had to fire Bill Sessions first. The next day he had either Task Force 151 or 157 sanction Foster. The White House controlled the crime scene the first three hours and used the same "Technicals" from CIA who arranged JFK's wounds to do Foster's. If Foster was a suicide, it was a "Kevorkian", with two 300 lb CIA goons helping him get the pistol in his mouth.

wht
8/5/93

ROSE LAW FIRM

A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
ATTORNEYS120 EAST FOURTH STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201-2000

TELEPHONE (501) 375-9131

TELECOPIER (501) 375-1300

U. M. ROSE

(504-1913)

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JOHN A. DAVIS, III
OF COUNSEL

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Capt. Hume

FIRM: Park Police

CITY:

TELECOPIER TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 690-5100

VOICE TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 456-6229

FROM: Ronald M. Clark

DATE: August 5, 1993

YOU SHOULD BE RECEIVING 2 PAGES, INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE.

MESSAGE:

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE THE SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PAGES, PLEASE CALL
(501) 375-9131 AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THANK YOU.

CLIENT NUMBER: 99999-1

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The information transmitted in this facsimile message is sent by an attorney or his/her agent, and is intended to be confidential and for the use of only the individual or entity named above. If the recipient is a client, this message may also be for the purpose of rendering legal advice and thereby privileged. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any retention, dissemination, distribution or copying of this message is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message at the address above via the mail service (we will reimburse postage). Thank you.

FOIA # none (DRTS 16313) DocId:70105496 Page 106

CW/H
8/5/93

From: JENNIFER CARTER (JCARTER)
To: BUCK, RULE, LINDA
Date: Wednesday, August 4, 1993 9:21 am
Subject: PHONE CALL

I JUST RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM A MAN WHO ASKED ME TO TAKE A MESSAGE FOR HILLARY CLINTON. HE TOLD ME THAT THE FBI SHOULD CHECK OUT A LAWYER NAMED [REDACTED] BEFORE THEY MAKE ANY FORMAL STATEMENTS ABOUT MR FOSTER'S DEATH. HE SAID THEY SHOULD FIND OUT HIS WHEREABOUTS ON THE NIGHT MR FOSTER WAS FOUND. HE GAVE ME A NUMBER - [REDACTED] - IT MAY BE THE LAW FIRM WHERE THIS MAN WORKS. I CALLED THE NUMBER TO GET THE NAME OF THE FIRM BUT WE ARE OUT OF THE CALLING AREA. -

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

8/5/93 C approx 5:00 p.m.

*Ron Clark
Chief operating officer
Rose Law Firm
called and said their
secretary had received
a call from someone
who wanted them to
take a message for
Hillary Clinton.*



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

cmH
9-8-93

The Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 30, 1993

Capt. Charles Hume
National Capital Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Capt. Hume:

The enclosed correspondence is furnished to you for whatever disposition you deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

David Margolis
Acting Principal Associate
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosure

cc: Larry Potts
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division
5122-JEH

Deputy Attorney General Philip B. Heymann
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Main Justice Building
10th & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20530
Vincent W. Foster Jr.

IBM and defense contractors have been and are manufacturing equipment, defense intelligence devices, electronic devices, electromagnetic devices, radar devices, and other devices. IBM and others have been and are selling and providing access and usage of technologies for intelligence gathering, CIA FBI and others have been using satellite radar electromagnetic pulse and over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and other apparatus. The over the horizon radar and satellite radar lock to individuals and track the subjects movement, track individuals walking or running outside, track individuals walking or running from outside into a structure (White House subjects tracked walking from room to room, Capitol Office building subjects tracked walking from room to room, other buildings subjects tracked, residence subjects tracked walking or running from room to room, other structures individuals tracked walking running from room to room, individuals tracked walking to from and within ships airplanes mobilized vehicles means of carrying or transporting persons). The over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse lock to individuals. The subjects muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs are captured targeted (subjects without shield are unprotected) muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted and expanded. Vital body organs lungs heart kidneys liver by over the horizon electromagnetic pulse and satellite electromagnetic pulse contracted causing lungs heart to contract damaging the individual victim or assassinating subject victim; muscles ligaments tendons tissue that holds bones together and vital body organs glands are contracted causing damage, physically uncomfortable to painful for individual victim.

White House Aides are-monitored by U.S. intelligence community (CIA FBI and other Departments and agencies); White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. monitored and surveilled closely watched, FBI CIA to look over and examine closely, to make a survey of (as White House Aides) to view or study something as a whole observe; FBI CIA inspection examination of White House Aides; Officials observing remarking White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. was putting pressure on FBI to investigate allegations of financial mismanagement and other wrong doings in travel office; Officials retaliated by illegal use of over the horizon radar electromagnetic pulse and satellite radar electromagnetic pulse assassinating Vincent W. Foster Jr. Officials retaliated by illegally coercing Vincent W. Foster Jr. to and in Fort Marcy Park in McLean.

There are further irregularities in circumstances of White House Aide Vincent W. Foster Jr. assassination murder and sudden death

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Cpt. Hume

☒ YOU WERE CALLED BY—

☒ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

Little Rock AK

☒ PLEASE PHONE ▶

☐ FTS -- ☐ AUTOVON

☐ WILL CALL AGAIN

☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU

☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL

☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

The British Press is calling him about the tapes he sent to you, the only comment he made to them was that he sent the tapes to you, please call him so he can ask what comments regarding this can he say.

RECEIVED BY

MS

DATE

1/10/94

TIME

1334

63-110 NSN 7540-00-634-4018

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* U.S. GPO: 1988 - 201-759

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

July 31, 1993

To: Capt. Charlie Hume
or Det. Peter Markand
U.S. Park Police
Washington, D.C.

From:

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of "Tapes"
we discussed the other day, you
should listen to the tapes all
the way thru.

Good Luck